REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,794.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SATTARA," 1,238 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

	February 1874.		February 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
„ Rutnagherry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Beypore	12	„ False Point	27
„ Cochin	13		March.
„ Allepy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

	Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	18
„ Kurrachee Feb.	3	„ Mahomerah	18
„ Guadur	4	„ Fao	18
„ Muscat	6	„ Koweit	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Linga	10	„ Linga	25
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat March	1
„ Fao	14	„ Guadur	3
„ Mahomerah	14	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the under-mentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS......Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS...... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 10th February, to be followed by the Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th February 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.
"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H. P.) Captain G. Hyde, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 19th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd	March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.,	16th	do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	650 H.P.,	30th	do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	650 H.P.,	13th	April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th	do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE steam-ship ARIEL, 1,108 Tons, 700 H. P., will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in February.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—1st Class, Rs. 450, Exclusive of Wines.

This Steamer has good Cabin accommodation for a few Passengers. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS IN GILT FRAME BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of 14 Cases Pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War, Subjects are Steeple-chase, Consolation, The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, H. R. H. Prince of Wales and his family, Meeting of Wellington and Blucher, Dutch Port, Verona, Marshes of the Elbe, Good-bye, In Memoriam, Last Kiss, Black Brunswicker Grace Darling, Christ blessing Children, Spring Blossoms, Kingston Harbour, Morning Bath, Morning Toilet, Farm House, Surprised Children in the Wood, Blumlee Alp, Morning in Highland, Waiting for the Verdict, Wreck of the Emigrant, Close of Day, Low's Reverie, Coast of France and England, Banquet Roses, Enchantress, Beggars Petition, Hunting Scene, Left in Charge, Wide Awake, Master Pony, Repose, First Cigar, Sheep Summer Winter Sheep, Royal Marriage, Alp Scene, Lake of Geneva, Mothers Treasure Naple Boys, Coming out of Church, Winter in Holland, Feeding Time, Forest Scene, Eving in the Alps, The Holt, In the Stream, Interrupted Repose, Departure of Brunette, Table d'Hote, Calais Harbour, Preparing for the Bath, Painting Landscape, Bad Luck just caught, Safe Quarters, Lord's Supper, Photographic Frame, Fancy Boxes, Musical Albums, Paper Pictures, &c., &c., &c., and various other well-selected drawings of important scenes of the late Franco-German War.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of February 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872, wherein Bhugwandass Munmohundass, Tulsidass Munmohundass, Withuldass Bhugwandass and Dhunmdass Bhugwandass, are Plaintiffs, and Munmohundass David as and the said Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, are Defendants, the valuable landed property hereinafter firstly and secondly described in one lot, that is to say:—

Firstly.—All that piece of land, with messuage, or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as a stable) and other building thereon, situate and known as No. 18, in Roopjee Dhunjee lane, otherwise called Munordass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of Fort, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the said Roopjee Dhunjee lane, on or towards the south by the property of Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and or towards the north by the public passage, and which said premises are numbered 609 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

And secondly, all that piece of land adjoining the said firstly described premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the subdistrict of Fort, in Bombay, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the north and south by property of the said Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and which said premises are numbered 609 and 610 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office, in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6 and 10 lb.
10 Cases Dhoties.
5 „ Prints.
5 „ T. Red Prints.
2 „ White Flannel.
2 Bales Broadcloth.

An Invoice of 4½, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 in. Electro-plated Table Shades, Piano and Chamber Shades, Butter Coolers, &c.

An Invoice of Marble Slabs, oblong and round, for round table and teapoys, also 2 pairs walnutwood teapoys with slabs, marble mortar and pestal.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR FRESH HAMS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

A consignment of about 12 barrels very superior fresh Belfast hams in salt of small sizes and just landed ex S.S. Persian.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex "Baldowan."

On WEDNESDAY next the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an Invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom, catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins), assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, lobsters, green peas, Blackwell whitebait, Lancaster hire mushrooms, herrings a la sardines, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Napoleon Price hair power, &c.

Also, a few cases Coward perfumery and medicine, consisting of peppermint lozenges, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Dalby's carminitive glycerine, brandy bitters, essence of rose, assorted essences, aromatic vingrete, lavender water, milk and oil of rose, rose lip salve, powder boxes and puffs and Jamaica pomatum.

SALE of a Cotton Ginning Manufactory and the houses, godowns, and outhouses attached thereto, and of a large piece of cultivated ground at Broach.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 4 P.M., sell by public auction, at their rooms, No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, the following valuable properties in one lot.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Vizulpore in Broach, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 54,783 square yards or thereabouts, together with the several messuages, tenements, cotton ginning manufactory, dwelling-houses, out-houses, and godowns, out-houses and premises standing thereon, and all the machinery, fixtures, tools, and implements thereon and thereto belonging, which said piece of land and premises are bounded on the east by the property of the Moolajee of Surat, on the west partly by the fields called Bhungeas fields, and partly by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the north partly by the high road and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the south by the fields belonging to the Pinjrapole institution at Broach.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of cultivated land or ground called or known by the name of Hukeemjee's Vujeepa, situate at Vizulpore, in Broach aforesaid, immediately adjoining the premises hereinbefore firstly described, and containing by admeasurement 36,33 square yards or thereabouts, which said piece of ground is bounded on the east by a private road lying between and separating the said piece of land from the premises hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the fields called Bhungeas fields, on the north by the public road, and on the south partly by the premises hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the fields called Bhungeas fields.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of strong Deccan galloways, dark bays, with black points One 5, the other 6 years old. Both ride and drive, and go in double or single harness, and have been ridden by a Lady.

Also, a set of silver-plated English-made double harness in good order.

A Nasik-built tonga, complete, with hoods, lamps, pole, &c. together with a set of English-made curricle pony harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cut Glassware, Porcelain, Platedware, Cutlery, sets of Britania metal Dish Covers, Table and hanging Argand Lamps, &c., &c., in No. 29, Medows Street, Fort.

(Owing to the removal of Mr. Dadabboy Cowasjee's Shop to No. 8, Medows Street, Fort.)

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned shop, in Medows Street, a large stock of cut glassware, comprising liqueur, claret, champaigne, wine and water goblets, tumblers, finger cups, wine coolers, pickle bottles, decanters, &c., white and gold table, soup, hotwater, dessert, and cheese plates, cheese stands and covers, plated cruet frames, double and piano candlesticks, bronze table lamps, plated single hanging argand lamps and drops, cutlery, metal dish covers, and sundry miscellaneous articles, modes, bottoms, chimneys, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Porcelain and Plated ware, &c., at No. 12, Baboola Tank Road, behind Sudder Adawlut.

On FRIDAY the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises glass, porcelain, and plated articles, cutlery &c., carved dining tables, sideboards, chairs, whatnots, conversation and sofa couches pier tables, chiffoniers, drawing room chairs, pictures tree le and double branched wall shades with drops, six and eight light chandeliers, Persian carpets, hanging argand lamps, brass bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, clocks, dressing and washhand tables, and child's cots, copper cooking untensils and dispense articles, several pairs of slope lamps, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned landed property, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Withuldass Sewlall, and by order of Rajaram Govundram, the Mortgagee.

All that piece of Government land or garden ground together with message or tenement standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Shetwaddy, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and registered in the books of the collector of land revenue under No. 196, and by the collector of assessment under Nos. 2,030 and 4,677 and is under survey Nos. 738 and 739, containing by admeasurement about 408 3/9 square yards, and bounded on the east by Shetwaddy 5th Cross Road, on the west and north by the property of Nillajee Luxmonjee, and on the south by the property of Ragoonath Gumbajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply of Messrs. Snapoorjee and Thakoordass, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT THE SOUTH SIDE OF GAMDAVI ROAD.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January 1874, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mortgagees, Gopicabai, wife of Mr. Jo onnath Gopinathee, Mr. Dinnanath Gopinathjee, and Mr. Nanabhoy Gopinathjee, with the consent of the Official Assignee and *In Re* Pursotum Janardunjee, Gomtibai, widow of Janardun Ramchunderjee, Mortgagers (now Insolvents), the following valuable landed property, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or oart of plantation, called Gamdavi Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the south side of Gamdavi Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,470 square yards or thereabouts, and the said piece or ground is registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 66, and the house or bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, standing in the name of Pursotum Janardunjee, and bounded on the east by the oart of Mr. Dwarkajee Manockjee, on the west and south by the said Gamdavi Road, and on the north by the oart of Mr. Knoosal Jugonnathee.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply at the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy...... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy...... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE FLOATING THEATRE,

ESPLANADE.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

Perform in the above Theatre

EVERY NIGHT.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; performance to commence at 9 o'clock P.M.

AND

ON SATURDAY, 31st JANUARY 1874,

A SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE

(For Families and Schools.)

At 3 o'clock P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit three persons (First Class)—Rs. 6. First Class, Rs. 3. Second Class, Re. 1. Pit, 8 Annas.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO FIRST & SECOND CLASS ONLY.

Mr. A. FEITELSOHN begs to offer his apologies to the public who were disappointed on Friday Night last, and Saturday Afternoon, by there being no performance, and he assures them that the Tent is again erected and properly and securely protected from any similar occurrence.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
Wm. BURTON, Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

GOODS AND PARCELS TO AND FROM BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

1. On and after MONDAY next, the 26th instant, and until further Notice, the following arrangements with respect to GOODS and PARCELS received at, and forwarded from, the Bombay Stations, Boree Bunder, and Carnac Bunder, and the Byculla Station of this Railway will take effect, viz.:—

2. The Company will not undertake the collection of Goods in Bombay or at Byculla, but will accept all classes of Goods for despatch by this Railway at either Boree Bunder, or Byculla, or Carnac Bunder, at charges which will be 4 pies per maund less than the rates which include collection, now in force for the several descriptions of Goods respectively.

3. Full Pressed Cotton for Bombay will be booked to either Boree Bunder or Carnac Bunder only, at the option of the Sender. When booked to Boree Bunder the present rates will be charged, and the Cotton will be delivered in any part of Bombay, or Byculla, or Colaba. When booked to Carnac Bunder the rates will be reduced by 4 pies per maund, and the Cotton will be delivered by the Company at the Sidings only.

Other description of Cotton will be booked to Boree Bunder only, and will be delivered by the Company at the present rates.

4. All other Goods for Bombay may be booked to either Boree Bunder, or Carnac Bunder, or to Byculla.

When booked to Boree Bunder, or Byculla, they will be charged at the present carted rates, and delivered by the Company in any part of Bombay, or Byculla, or Colaba; or, if Senders desire it, Goods will be booked at the not carted rate, and delivered to Consignees at the Station. The not carted rate is four pies per maund less than the rate when the Company perform the delivery service.

When booked to Carnac Bunder, Goods will be charged at 4 pies per maund less than the present carted rates, and will be delivered by the Company at the Sidings only.

But Consignments of less than 27 maunds in weight will not be booked to Carnac Bunder; and Grain and Seed, in consignments of more than 27 maunds, will not be booked to Byculla.

5. But these arrangements do not affect the charges upon any Goods for which special rates have been granted, which do not include the services of loading or unloading, or collection, or delivery, in Bombay or at Byculla. Such Goods will be dealt with, and charged, as heretofore.

6. Parcels will not be collected by the Company in Bombay or at Byculla. But the Company will continue to deliver Parcels, as may be required in Bombay or Byculla, or Colaba, at the present charge of 2 pies per seer added to the charge for conveyance by Railway. Parcels will not be booked to, or despatched from, Carnac Bunder.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th January 1874.

MESSRS. WALKER AND HACKING'S

COTTON SPINNING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. RICHARD WALKER AND BRO.'S ENGINES, GEARING, PUMPS, BOILERS.

MESSRS. ZIFFER WALKER'S LOOMS & PREPARATION.

MR. HENRY MILNE WALKER, representing the above Firms, is now in Bombay, and will be glad to give estimates for all kinds of Machinery used in the Preparation, Spinning, and Weaving of Cotton.

Messrs. WALKER and HACKING beg to inform the Proprietors of the various Cotton Manufacturing Companies in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made at their Works and supplied Cotton Mills in England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Greece, Canada, and North and South America, with the following Machinery, viz., nearly upwards of

3,000 Scutchers.	14,000 Carding Engines.	12,000 Throstles.
	15,000 Spinning Frames.	6,000 Mules.

Estimates given for complete Mills, including every requisite, and experienced men engaged and sent out to India if required to fit up and work the Machinery.

All Letters of Inquiry to be addressed to

H. M. WALKER,
Care of Messrs. Gaddum & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a THEODOLITE and LEVEL, both by TROUGHTON and SIMS. Price moderate. Apply to "E. P.," at this Office.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe, a Light Circular fronted English-built Miniature BROUGHAM, with Serviceable GREY ARAB HORSE, and nearly new Plated Mounted HARNESS.

The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
No. 7, Meadow Street.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, lately vacated by Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows:—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DAVID E. GOSTLING in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st, Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned has THIS DAY commenced practice as an ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to make Designs for Iron Bridges, Civil and Public Buildings, to advise and arbitrate on Professional Matters, and to make Final Measurements and Accounts of Contract Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.

Office, National Bank Building, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).

ALLOTMENTS of SHARES in the above Society are now being made, and as a large proportion of the proposed Capital has been subscribed, the Directors have decided to commence operations.

Applications for Shares will still be entertained; but those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages the Society offers, should send in their applications for Shares AT ONCE. Due Notice will be given to Shareholders of the arrival of the first supplies, now being ordered, and of the opening of the business premises.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Se-
D. MACPHERSON, } cretaries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before the 15th proximo, for CONSTRUCTION and REPAIRS of ROADS, BRIDGES, CULVERTS, DRAINS, DHURRUMSALLAS, DISPENSARIES, &c., in the Surat Collectorate. Detailed List of all the works to be executed can be seen on application at the Office of the Executive Engineer for Local Funds Works, where a Form of Tender can be had.

2. No Tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest-money. Each tender to specify the works for which it is submitted.

3. The names of partners tendering to be stated in full, and no other partner will afterwards be recognized without proper notice and permission from the President.

4. The Local Fund Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
W. H. WHITE,
Local Fund Engineer, Surat Collectorate.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th Jan. 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEMONS FUTTEY MOHMED SHURIFF and HOOSAIN SURIFF, the Administrators of the Estate and Effects of the late MEMON JOOMA AHMED JUNOO, have contracted to sell to MEMON CASSUM ALLY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, all those two pieces of Fazundaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Memon Wada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 4/9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on the east by the said Memon Wada Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage belonging to the said premises, on the north by the house of Hajee Abuttar Hajee Ebram, and on the south by the vacant ground of Memon Hajee Oosman Adut, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now vacant, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43 and 44. All persons having a claim against the said property, by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, the Purchaser's Attornies, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the Sale will be completed after the above period without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 20th day of January 1874.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, PER S. S. SUNDA,

AN EXTRA FINE ASSORTMENT OF MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, WHICH FOR QUALITY AND PRICES ARE UNSURPASSED.

MANILLA CIGARS.

CABALLEROS,	in Boxes of 125,	per Box	Rs.	17
VEGUEROS	do.	do.	do. „	18
LONDRES	do.	do.	do. „	9
CIGARS,	No. 1	per 1,000	„	90
CAVITES,	„ 2	per 1,000	„	65
Do.	„ 2	per Box of 100	„	7
FORTIN,	„ 2	per 1,000	„	55
Do.	„ 2	per Box of 100	„	6
PRIMESSA,		per 1,000	„	45

A FRESH AND SUPERIOR SUPPLY OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S PRIME, and No. 1.
DAWSON'S do. and „ 1.
MADURAS, No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME
BLUCHER, Nos. 1 and 2.

PONDICHERRY CIGARS

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Orders for Trichinopoly and Pondicherry Cheroots and Cigars of not less than 10,000 can be executed from Bond at considerably reduced Prices, thus saving the Bombay Octroi duty.

J. NEUBERG.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

MILLINERY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

HAS JUST OPENED IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, DRESSES, AND EVERY DETAIL OF

MILLINERY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0	to	20 0
Overland Suits, All-wool.			27 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)			35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to	45 0
Dressing Gowns	8 8	to	23 0
Pyjamas	3 0	to	8 8
Oxford Shirts, each			6 0
White Shirts, each			4 8
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0	to	4 8
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)			8 0
Silk and Wool Shirts			8 8
Spun Silk Shirts			11 0
Cardegan Jacket, very warm			9 8
Under-Vests	3 8	to	6 0

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Under Pants	6 0	to	8 0
Overland Trunks	22 0	to	40 0
Best Solid Leather			50 0
Extra Size Leather			65 0
Black-hide Bags			25 0
Black-hide Circular Tops.			32 0
Sovereign Belts			3 4
Tiffin Basket			18 0
Courier Bags	5 0	to	10 8
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0	to	6 0
Sponge Bags			2 0
Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair			9 0
Travelling Pillows			2 0
Rug Straps	1 8	to	2 8
Waterproof Suits, complete			23 0
Travelling Caps			3 8

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Cholera Belts			3 0
Warm Gloves			2 [illegible]
Warm Mufflers			3 0
Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0	to	3 8
Paper Collars, per dozen			0 12
Linen Collars, all New Shapes			6 0
Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached			6 8
Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8	to	20 0
Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8	to	25 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	to	18 8
Silk Umbrellas			11 4
Long Rugs & Scotch Mauds	15 0	to	30 0
Blankets			11 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8	to	12 8

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

QUARTERLY PRICE LIST of Drugs, Chemical Instruments, Druggists' Sundries, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.

GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Foods, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds, &c., &c.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

These useful articles are daily proving more essential to the safety and comfort of residents, especially European, in this country. Medical advice being generally beyond immediate call, the importance of a familiarity with the use of simple remedies cannot be over-estimated.

TOURISTS' CHESTS.

Made of Solid Leather, small and portable.

Pattern Nos	1,	2,	3,	13,	23
Prices filled	Rs. 40	Rs. 38	Rs. 24	Rs. 42	Rs. 36

DOMESTIC CHESTS, PLAIN PATTERNS.

In polished Mahogany. May be furnished with leather covers and then form excellent Camp Chests.

Pattern Nos	4,	5,	6
Prices filled	Rs. 39	Rs. 44	Rs. 50

DOMESTIC CHESTS, ELEGANT.

In polished Mahogany, Walnut, or Rosewood, very strong, lasting, and convenient.

Pattern Nos	22,	24,	25,	26,	27,	28
Prices filled	Rs. 80	Rs. 43	Rs. 53	Rs. 59	Rs. 66	Rs. 100

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST.

Furnished in precise conformity with "Medical Hints for the Districts," remarkably compact; invaluable to District Officers, 14 by 8 by 6 inches.

Complete with Leather cover. Rs. 85.

SHIPS' AND CONTRACTORS' CHESTS.

Of Deal, painted and grained oak, considerably larger than ordinary Camp Chests.

Pattern Nos	7,	8,	16,	17,	18
Prices filled	Rs. 60	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Rs. 85	Rs. 130

VETERINARY CHEST.

In strong Mahogany.

Pattern No. 9 Price filled...... Rs. 70

CAMP CHESTS.

In solid Leather, very durable; resisting rough usage, similar in style to the TOURISTS' Chests, but larger.

Pattern Nos	12	29
Prices filled	Rs. 59	Rs. 75

Camp Chests may also be formed by fitting the DOMESTIC Chests with Leather covers.

Each of these is furnished with D. S. K.'s "Medicine Chest Companion" and, if required, with a copy of the recent work, "Medical Hints for the districts." The above will afford an idea of the variety and prices of the different Chests; but D. S. K. & Co. would recommend intending purchasers either to write for a detailed list, or to state for what purpose the Chest is required, and the approximate price.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs.	20	to Rs.	130
GOLD WATCHES	„	50	to	3,000
CLOCKS	„	15	to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	„	15	to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WANTED.

BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.—WANTED a FIRST MISTRESS. For full particulars apply by letter to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Education Society, Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until November 30th, 1874, an AIRY and well-furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE, a Lady's China Work Table, price moderate. A Mail Phaeton or Convertible Waggonette, by Silk & Son, the property of a Gentleman, price moderate. A C-Spring Barouche, by Lewis, of Salisbury. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

The LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION *Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.*

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE OF Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS, AT FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to SELL, on account of the concerned, AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT., the following WINES and SPIRITS, imported by Messrs. PAYNE & Co.:—

	Per doz.
SHERRY.	
Class 3—A pale, delicate and dry Dinner Wine	[illegible]
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	[illegible]
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	[illegible]
BUCELLAS.	
A delicate and light Wine	[illegible] 8
MARSALA.	
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	18 0
MADEIRA.	
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	27 0
PORT.	
Class 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	17 8
Do. 3—A fine old Tawny Burgundy Port	21 8
CHAMPAGNE.	
Half Pints	11 8
CLARET.	
After-Dinner Wine	20 12
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	26 4
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	16 8
Pints at Rs. 10-8, 16-8, and 28 per Case of 2 Dozens.	
GINGER WINE.	
Payne & Co.'s	11 12
WHISKEY.	
Finest Scotch	12 8
Do. Irish	16 0
BITTERS.	
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	12 12

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

Bombay House—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:

ALLAHABAD and AGRA	Messrs. A. John and Co.
AHMEDABAD	Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee.
AHMEDNUGGUR and KIRKEE	Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons.
BAREILLY and NYNEE TAL	„ W. Drew and Co.
BARODA	Mr. Dadabhoy Shapoorjee.
BELGAUM	Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjee Boyce „ Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce and Co.
BENARES	„ Dunlop and Co.
BHOSAWUL, BUDNAIRA, and NANDGAUM	Mr. J. M. DeSouza.
BROACH	Mr. Jewanjee Nowrojee.
CALICUT	Mr. N. Hirjee.
DHARWAR	Mr. Merwanjee Hormusjee. Messrs. Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce and Co.
HYDRABAD DECCAN	Messrs. Bouneviale & Co.
HYDRABAD—SCIND	Mr. Durmah Tegsing.
KAMPTEE, SECUNDERABAD, JUBBULPORE AND NAGPORE	Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.
MUSSOORIE	„ J. H Clarke & Co.
POONA	Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee. Messrs. Hormusjee Manockjee & Co. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee.
SURAT	Messrs. Goostadjee Jamsetjee & Co.
SIMLA	Mr. T. H. Williams.
TANNA	„ Dadabhoy Hormusjee.
UMBALLA	„ J. Nagga.

LONDON & BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

Terms:—Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for Cash. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants, and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

The facilities afforded to consumers for procuring their supplies *direct from Europe* has induced us to quote our Home rates, to which we beg to draw special attention.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Per Dozen. *In Bombay including all charges.* Rupees. Qts.	Pts.	*In Bond in London.* Shlgs. Qts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17	50/
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½	38/
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12	32/
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½	26/
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½	22/
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	8½	18/
St. Estephe	White capsule	13		15/
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	11½	7	12/
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12	32/
Barsac		17	9½	22/
BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.				
Chambertin	Red (Labelled and Branded.)	32	17	50/
Nuits	Red	26	—	40/
Volnay	Red	21	11½	30/
Beaune	Red	18	—	
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	26	14	40/
Chablis, light	White	17	9½	24/

CHAMPAGNES.

(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)

	Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—	135/
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	24½	72/
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	28½	69/
„ „ per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—	35/
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½	58/
Good Sparkling	31	17	44/
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—	32/

GERMAN WINES.	Per Dozen. *In Bombay including all charges.* Rupees. Qts.	Pts.	*In Bond in London.* Qts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	20½	58/
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½	50/
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	26	14½	40/
Hock „ Johannisberger	42	22	7 /
„ „ Rudesheimer	27	15	41/
„ „ Hochheimer	24	13½	36/
„ „ Laubenheimer	15	8½	
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27		41
SHERRIES, &c.	Qts.		Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	36		58/
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34		54/
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	26		39/
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23		34/
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24		36/
Brown seal, pale and dry	23		34/
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20		29/
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20		28/
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17		22/
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	10½		21/
Madeira, East India, very choice	36		58/
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	26		30/
PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal.	34	—	54/
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15	43/
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13	36/
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	18	10½	24/
SPIRITS.	Rs.		
Cognac, superior fine old pale...Black capsule	33		44/
„ old pale...Yellow capsule	28		36/
„ pale, White label...White capsule	27		30/
„ pale, White label...Blue capsule	22		22/
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	23½		26/
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	21		23/
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	22		24/
„ Scotch, 1st quality	22		24/
Geneva, in flasks	19		18/

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino...... 26 *per case.* 30/

LIQUEURS.	Per Dozen. Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	35	20	61/
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20	60/
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28	15	40/
Orange Bitters, best	20	—	28/
Kill the Crow Bitters	27	—	40/

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts } At Market Rates.
„ „ 6 „ Pints }

GUINNESS' STOUT.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts } None at present in Stock.
„ „ 6 „ Pints }

ROYAL NAVY RUM,

THE FINEST BRANDS OF

JAMAICA RUM
(LABELLED AS ABOVE)
ARE BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SONS,
GEORGE ST., TOWER HILL, LONDON,
(CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY)

and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

THE rates of Exchange on London have been very uncertain to-day, there being few buyers of ready bills. A good deal will depend on the advices from Calcutta regarding the course of Exchange for closing transactions on Monday.

Government Securities are still in slightly better demand.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d. to ⅝
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 11¼d. to 3/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to ⅞
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Credit, 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to ⅝

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight nominal.
Do demand .... par

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do, demand .... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 218.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107½
Four & half per cent.	102¾ to 103
Four per cent.	102
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	½ „ „
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	[illegible]

Rates of di[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]

[illegible] REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

RATES unchanged. Little business doing.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s 6d
Overland Steamers— London		£3 5s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

MODERATE demands for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue at better rates. Spinning shares closed quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 pct	Do of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	105	12 pct	Do 2nd Res. issue	275
6,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
[illegible]	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	128
[illegible]	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218·3·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234 ex d,
—	£20	109·1·0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,380
6,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	114
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ s	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,310
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	265
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,705
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,650
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,290
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,440
900	1,000	all	100p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,295
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,850
690	2,500	400	200p.	Royal	2,275
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	25 pe.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
154	12,000	1,000	100pe	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,775
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	850
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
351	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,200
250	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	430
300	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 p	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	500
630	2,000	500		Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	900
400	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	500
140	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
[illegible]	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,110
150	850	all	40 p	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	30 pe*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market on Saturday closed dull, with very little doing. The following sales are reported :—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	at Rs. 5 0 0
500 „	„ „	40 „ 39 „ 8½ „	at „ 5 1 6
800 „	„ „	45 „ 39 „ 9 „	at „ 6 0 0
3,000 „	White Mulls	45 „ 20 „	at „ 2 11 0
1,800 „	„ „	40 „ 20 „	at „ 2 9 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of Friday's date reports the Liverpool market as closing heavy, with Surats dull and drooping. There is no change whatever in the prices of Fair Dhollera, Oomrawuttee, and Orleans, being respectively quoted at 5 5/16d., 5¾d. and 8 9/16d. per lb. Sales amount to only 10,000 bales. From Calcutta we have received no advices on account of the holidays. The cotton market here continues extremely dull, and about 1,300 candies have changed hands at a further decline of Rs. 3 to 5 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery)	Rs. 185 to Rs.	187
„ Akote („ „)	„ 188 to „	190
„ Broach M. G. (March „)	„ 198 to „	200
„ Hingunghaut	„ 224 to „	225
„ Dhollerah (April delivery)	„ 171 to „	173
Old Dhollerah	„ 150 to „	160
„ Sawginned	„ 175 to „	177
„ Vingorla	„ 162 to „	165

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

750 candies	New Nuggur	at Rs.	176-78
250 „	„ Dhollera April	at „	172
300 „	„ „ „	at „	174
100 „	„ Broach M. G. March	at „	200
50 „	„ „ „ „ F.P.B.	at „	204
25 „	„ „ „ „	at „	200
15 „	„ Hingunghaut	at „	226
50 „	„ Akote, Feb. delivery	at „	190-91
25 „	„ Sheegaum	at „	188
25 „	„ Kirklee	at „	185
80 „	„ Julgaum	at „	175
100 „	Old Dholle a W. Selection	at „	140

YARNS.

Nothing has been done.

METALS.

No sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Asia (s)	Gray	Cutch, Jan 22.
	Flora	Cameron	Live p ol, Sept. 13.
	Thunderbolt	Goldsworthy	Liverpool, Oct. 13.
	Sirius	Garre	Mauritius, Nov. 19.
25	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Jan. 22.
	Zodiac	Garrick	Sunderland, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Warner	Aden.
	Night Hawk	Blaney	Calcutta.
	W. H. Atkinson (s).	Harland	Liverpool.
	Paraguay (s)	Williamson	Kurrachee.
	Assyria (s)	Howell	Coast, Calcutta & China.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Hindoostan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
20	Mahratta (s)	Ewart	Khouk Phyoo, Jan. 16
	Kingston	Vanstone	London, O[illegible]
	Star of Albion	Mahood	[illegible]
21	Stockbridge	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Annot Lyle, 50 boxes bar soap, Jewabhoy Sultanally; 83 packages glassware Fukeerji Pestonji.

Accrington, 128 kegs iron nails, Fazulaly Moosabhoy.

Muriel, s, 14 cases thread, Volkart Bros.

Lorne, s, 12 casks brass wire, and 150 boxes tinplates, Valkart Bros.

Ariel, s, 1,762 bars and 566 bundles iron, Khimjee Jewa ; 22 casks paints, Abdoolhusson Abdoolcuhim ; 3,412 bars and 200 bundles iron Abdoolrahim Sallemahomed ; 1,771 bars iron, Tejpall Gopjee.

Good Hope, s, 12 bales papers, Hassum Janmahomed & Co ; 5 bales papers, Byramjee Shapurjee ; 5 kegs phia s, Abdoolrussul Ebram.

Nio, s, 100 drums linseed oil, Hajee Esmail Jaitha.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 12 cases sauterne, 100 cases brandy, and 50 cases moselle, Pochajee Framjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 28 bales wool waste, Damoder Heerjee ; 45 bales wool waste, Bunichund Fuckerchund ; 40 bales cotton, Jairam Buttonsey.

Lady Allan, 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Benefactress, 250 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Amoyne, 30 tons old iron, and 2 tons old rubber, Narrondass Rajaram & Co.

Contest, 299 bags sursee seed, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Dunraven, s, 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co ; 35 bales wool, Topun Inderjee ; 75 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co ; 5 cases cardamons, Tribhowan Mohundas ; 50 bales wool, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.

South Tyne, s, 160 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 40 cwts coir yarn, & 3 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee & Co ; 30 bales wool, Payraj Luckmidass.

Consett, s, 100 bales cotton, Hajee Mirza Shuffee Mishkee ; 31 bales cotton, Hurnaron Maneckram ; 134 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 500 packages wet dates, Pranjeewandass Hurjeewandass.

Ariel, s, 101 bales wool, Nursey Khatow ; 1 bale cotton, K. Gurmukhsing ; 131 cwts coir fibre, Hajee Mitha Cassum ; 45 bales wool, Cullianjee Pittamber.

FOR LONDON.

Bertha, s, 500 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

China, s, 16 cwts fish maws, Meerally Dama.

Good Hope, s, 34 cases peacock feathers, Planque Vinay & Co ; 835 bags coffee, The B. I. S. N. Co ; 3 bales hides and skins. Finlay Scott & Co ; 275 cwts horns, Dawood Hassum.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindoostan, s, 379 bags coffee, P. & O. Co.
Stamford, s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

China, s, 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindoostan, 2, 720 bags coffee, and 932 bags pepper, P. & O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindoostan, s, 400 bales cotton, P. & O. Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Arabia, s, 4 cases indigo, S. M. Abdoollatiff.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa, s, 131/2 cwts indigo, H. Z. Abadin ; 50 slabs tin blocks, Luloobhoy Moolchund ; 30 bundles Singapore Caves, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi, s, 1 bundle ivory, D. J. Hoosein's Sons & Co ; 23 chests opium, Thakurseedass Sewsadass ; 23 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 351/2 chests opium, Natharam Jooravurmull ; 84 chests opium, Hurdayal Esurdass ; 189 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 277 pieces ivory, D. G. Husson's Sons & Co ; 158 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 6 chests opium, T. Sewsamull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi, s, 22 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co ; 231/2 chests opium ; Muguniall Purbhoodass ; 21 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram ; 2 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath ; 40 chests opium, T. Gunshumdass.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

Anderson, Colonel, Political Department, from furlough, from England.

Lamb, Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on leave, from Mount Aboo.

Mayhew, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 24.

Robinson, Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, from leave, to Calcutta.

Lidderdale, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Cannanore.

Caulfeild, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, 1st Cavalry, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Lamb, Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

Johnstone, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Deolalee.

Mayhew, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.

JANUARY 25.

Joseph, Captain, Public Works Department, on duty, to Ajmere.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—
Bombay ; Bengal and Central Provinces ; Madras ; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oudh ; and, Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
The Bengal Famine.
Bangalore Camp of Exercise.
Arrival of His Excellency the Governor.
His Excellency the Governor's Levee.
Sir Philip Wodehouse in Kurrachee.
Arrival of H. H. Maharaja Holkar.
The Ward Naval Court Martial—Extraordinary Charge Against an English Captain.
The Indian Empire on Fire at Cochin.
The Prospects of Gold in the Wynaad District.
The State of the Money Market.
The Calcutta Money Market.
Collision in the Harbour.
Serious Fire at Callian.
Cotton Exports from Bombay.
Bombay Races, 1874.
The Charge of Defamation Against the Editor of the "Parsee Punch."
The Koth Succession Case.
Letter from the Bombay Government to the Government of India on the Ajmere Extension.
Colonel Hancock's Report on the Ajmere Extension.
Jacobabad Races—1873-74.
High Court—12th January.
The Late Bhow Scindian's Widows.
The Death of H. H. the Prince of Arcot.
Zanzibar.
NEWS-LETTER—
Aden.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Question of Gauges on the Rajpootana Railway.
The Discomforts of Club Life in India.
The Famine and the Money Market.
The Port Trustees and Private Enterprise.
The Future Prospects of Madras.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—N. W. Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay : Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta : Arrivals. Madras : Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Military Items.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment [illegible] *Annual Subscribers* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are

Messrs. P. ORR and SONS..........Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co..........Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ......Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE MRS. BONAR DEANE will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY, the 27th January, from 5 to 7 P.M.

J. P. E. JERVOISE,
Captain, A.-D.-C. in Waiting.
Govt. House, Parell, 23rd January 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BURKITT—January 19th, at Mozuffernugger, the wife of W. R. Burkitt, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

EASTON—January 20th, at Jounpore, the wife of Mr. J. M. Easton, C. E., Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a daughter.

MORROW—January 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Morrow, D. P. W., of a daughter.

PEDDIE—January 19th, at Allahabad, the wife of Graham Peddie, C. E., of a son.

ROSE—January 21st, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Rose, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

EDWARDS—January 19th, at Motecharee Factory, Chumparun, Eliza, relict of the late Captain Charles Edwards, aged 51 years.

LONERGAN—January 20th, at Calcutta, of phthisis, Arthur Staunton Lonergan, aged 20 years 5 months 8 days.

NEWING—January 21st at Calcutta, Mr. W. T. H. Newing, aged 36 years.

NORRIS—January 21st, at Bellary, the infant son of Mr G. H. Norris, Madras Railway.

STRETTELL—January 20th, at Cannanore, Mary, the infant daughter of Captain J. E. F. Strettell, 9th Regiment N. I., aged 8 days.

TAYLOR—January, 21st, at Egmore, aged 3 months, Lilian Maie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Taylor.

WILLES January 19th, at Umballa, Charlotte, the wife of Colonel J. I. Willes, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 43 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1874.

MR. GLADSTONE has determined to "go to "the country" with a cry which will arouse a storm of political controversy such as England has not seen the like of since the days of the first Reform Bill. Convinced at last that there is something real in the Conservative reaction, and fortified by the possession of an unparalleled surplus of five millions sterling, the Prime Minister has resolved to stake the destinies of his own Government and the Liberal party on the issue of an appeal to the constituencies. But the other day Mr. Gladstone spoke of the proposal to assimilate the borough and country franchise in the weary, uncertain, tone of a man who has played his part in the world, and is anxious only for retirement and rest. Now, with that strange, decisive, swiftness of purpose which in Mr. Gladstone's mind follows as a flash of statesmanlike genius on prolonged perplexity and hesitation of thought,—everyone must remember how, after years of harassing mental conflict, he one day electrified the House of Commons by declaring that "the Irish Church "must be disestablished"—the Prime Minister accepts almost the whole of Mr. Chamberlain's Radical programme, and asks the country to support him in accomplishing a new revolution. He is in favour, he tells his constituents at Greenwich, of Free Schools or secular education, and Free Land. He pauses yet for a moment—for the spirit of the monk is still strong in him—in demanding a Free Church also. But this too will come; for whoever has read the deeply interesting study of his own character which Mr. Gladstone published in the form of a Chapter of Autobiography four years ago must have been satisfied that nothing could arrest his progress to the adoption of a Radicalism as extreme as was the Toryism of his youth. But the programme as it stands is wide enough to excite such intense political feeling at the next general election as this generation of Englishmen has not witnessed. It is, in fact, war to the knife now between the two great political parties; and the Conservatives must fight with desperate energy, for, if they are routed in this last contest, they will disappear as a political power from the page of English history.

But does Mr. Gladstone himself believe that the people will give him a majority when this Parliament is dissolved? Does not his programme, after all, look more like that of a farsighted politician who sees that his party have a long term of opposition to undergo, and who wishes to give them something to work for and to keep them together while they are out of office? It is true that he has the splendid bait of an abolition of the income-tax to offer to the constituencies, and that this is especially tempting to the professional class, which is naturally Conservative, and which has always hitherto been bitterly hostile to Mr. Gladstone. But it must be borne in mind that the Prime Minister will be compelled to bring forward his budget and to make his reductions of taxation (which seem to include the boon of "a free breakfast table") before Parliament is dissolved. Now, gratitude is a feeling which has no place in politics. The constituencies will be glad to be relieved of the payment of income-tax and "duties on articles of consumption ;" but they will criticize none the less freely, once these boons have been accorded them, the policy of the Minister who may f[illegible] them [illegible] But, instead of [illegible], Mr. Gladstone seems to [illegible] that he can revive the popular enthusiasm of 1868 by inviting the people to decree a new list of revolutionary changes which must be as distasteful to the Whig nobles and to all the moderate men among his own supporters as they are to the Conservatives. The country longs chiefly for the administrative vigour which will give it quiet at home and for a sound foreign policy which will restore its reputation abroad; and Mr. Gladstone offers it secular education and amendments of the land, game, and liquor laws. The new Libéral policy will, then, we venture to say, be repudiated by the constituencies; and we shall not be surprised if, after the general election, Mr. Disraeli comes into power as the head of a following stronger than any Conservative Minister has had at his back since Sir Robert Peel broke up the party in 1845.

THE *Times of India*, in rejoinder to our article of Thursday last, regarding the Pahlunpore extension, remarks—"When a writer sits "down to demolish a proposal he dislikes, but in "doing so takes little or no notice of what his "opponent has said, the result of his lucubrations "can scarcely be of much assistance towards in-"forming the public mind on the subject." We are of opinion that it is not of so much service to inflict long-winded articles on the public as to bring forward important data for forming a judgment on points at issue. Were it an object simply to fill our columns with so much matter, we might find enough to fill to them to over-flowing in some of the curious statements regarding railways which appear in the *Times of India's* articles. We leave it to the public to judge whether the *Times of India's* last effusion can in any way be said to show that the writer understands real evidence or attaches importance to anything but what supports the narrow gauge in every position.

The argument deemed to be *illicit*, regarding the utilisation of existing surplus stores, we are quite aware would be illicit were we to compare the merits of the narrow and broad gauge; but we are not confined to doing this. Its suitability under existing circumstances to the particular case in point is what has to be decided. Most people know that the Railway Companies have an excessive supply of stores which Government have been making every effort to reduce, as these stores inflict a burden on the State for guaranteed interest without returning a farthing. It is believed that the surplus stores amount to over a million and a half sterling on all the railways. The evil has arisen no doubt from the avidity with which stores were sent out originally far in excess of probable requirements, for which it is easy to imagine the five per cent. commission on all orders must be an adequate explanation. The speedy utilisation of these stores is of great importance, provided their place is not supplied by fresh orders from England, and, as Government have the power of withholding sanction to indents, it is not likely they will allow fresh material to be obtained.

The comparison drawn by the *Times of India* between the Wurdha Valley Railway and the Raepore line is not a fair one. The Wurdha valley line is laid with 68lb. mostly steel rails; it is provided with a wire fence, has full two-feet depth of ballast, and is in every respect a first-class broad gauge line. It runs, moreover, through an undulating country. The Raepore line is, it is believed, like all other State railways to be laid with the 40lbs. rail. It will be unfenced, and will have only 1½ feet depth of ballast. Take, however, as examples of metre gauge lines the Holkar State Railway, the Veerawul and Joonaghur line, and the projected Carwar line, in all cases excluding cost of rolling-stock and interest in capital during construction. The Holkar State Railway is unfenced, and is furnished in all details as a State railway for the first section just finished of thirty-three miles over a roughish country up to the Nerbudda. The cost has been about Rs. 46,000, and, when contractors' claims are settled, may amount to Rs. 50,000. Add to this, taken as the average expenditure over the whole line, the cost of the Nerbudda viaduct and the Limrole Ghaut, and the total cost for each mile of line will probably not fall short of £9,000 or £10,000. The Veerawul and Joonaghur line was estimated by Mr. Forde to cost Rs. 40,738 per mile and by the Consulting Engineer Rs. 45,000, to be provided with a 40lbs. rail, unfenced, bridges, stations, &c., designed mostly according to the Indian standard metre gauge types, rolling-stock to cost Rs. 6,000 per mile extra. There is a great deal of bridging on this section. The line between Carwar and Bellary, 233 miles long, which, excepting the Ghaut portion, is easy throughout, was estimated to cost, exclusive of rolling-stock and interest during construction, 138 lacs or Rs. 60,000 per mile. This railway was designed on the standard gauge type. The section from Gudduck to Bellary over an easy country and crossing only the Toongabudra, which it would cost two lacs to bridge, was estimated at forty-eight lacs, or at the rate of Rs. 52,000 per mile.

Now take extensions of the B. B. and C. I. on the broad gauge :—

PATREE LINE.—Broad gauge; laid with 48lb. rails, 15 inch ballast, unfenced; easy country. Cost Rs. 34,000 per mile. If carried out on a 60lb. rail would probably have cost under Rs. 40,000.

WUDWAN EXTENSION.—Laid with a 60 lb. rail; 18 inch ballast—considerable amount of banking, but country level—mostly unfenced; cost Rs. 55,000 per mile.

PROJECTED EXTENSION TO MEYSANNA.—Rather a lighter section of line than the Wudwan; to be laid with 60 lb. rail, unfenced; is estimated to cost Rs. 52,000, for just the same class of line in fact as the Kattywar extension.

DAKORE BRANCH FROM ANUND.—Cost including payment to Local Fund for road taken over from them, with 60 lb. rails, will be about Rs. 42,000 a mile over an easy country.

The dead-weight argument, about which much has been said, may be equally applied to both the 3' 3' and 5' 6" gauge. There is no reason why the proportion of dead weight to paying load should not be about the same on both gauges. The metre gauge has a quantity of excellent new design of rolling-stock, in which the dead weight is reduced to a minimum, and the carrying capacity increased to the utmost; and when the standard gauge build new stock the same points receive attention. The absurdity of the one-sided view which the *Times of India* persists in taking of the possible proportions of dead weight to paying load on different gauges is whimsically exposed in the following paragraph from a valuable pamphlet on *Railway Gauges* published last year by an American engineer :—

"Is there any sane person who can show any good reason why a railway car (or wagon, as it is called in England) can be built for a narrow-gauge railway to carry 2½ times its own weight, and the same cannot be done for wagons to run on the standard-gauge? As this matter of the ratio of dead to live weight in favour of narrow-gauge has been so often stated, and so persistently forced upon public notice, and as I began to fear I was not sane on the subject, as I could not see the thing, although it was in plain English and big print in the *Times*, I went to various engineers and wagon-builders to propound to them this problem relating to dead and live weight, and I found them just as insane as I was; they could not see or believe that there was any good reason. They say that the same wheel will be of the same weight, and carry as much if run on narrow as on any other gauge; that the side-sills of car of same size will bear the same if of same wood, and distance between supports the same; that, if the axles are longer, it must be recollected the floor of wagon is wider for standard-gauge, and will carry more; the springs, brakes, buffers, couplings, bearings, pedestals bolts, etc., etc., if of the same size and material, will weigh no more, cost [illegible] be no less efficient [illegible] standard [illegible] be proved. [illegible] are more likely to be [illegible] by causes other than the gauge, such [illegible] the gradients of the line, prices of fuel and of [illegible]our, or the quantity and regularity of the traffic. The East Indian Company, for example, pay about Rs. 5 per ton for coal from the Bengal collieries, only slightly inferior for locomotive purposes to the English coal which the B. B. and C. I. Company pay Rs. 25 per ton for, landed in Bombay. It makes a sensible difference in the working expenses of a railway if the goods traffic is tolerably equal in both directions at the same time, instead of being the bulk of it one way at one time, and another way some weeks later. In the former case the trains get full or fair loads both ways; in the latter they run one way nearly empty. The narrow gauge will have to pay the same rates of wages, and the same prices for stores and materials in all departments, and it will require more trains to work a given quantity of traffic.

As regards the argument that the Bombay Government is seeking to interpose an obstacle to trade on a line of railway, it is remarkable that our contemporary should forget that he is advocating just such an obstacle in the break of gauge on the Rajpootana line, which will necessitate two transfers of all the traffic, while there is not one single counterbalancing advantage to compensate it for the expense, but, on the contrary, loss of time in transfer and also transport, by reason of the inferior speed of conveyance over the narrow gauge. We cannot understand the persistent efforts of our contemporary in the matter of this extension to introduce the narrow gauge, unless it be with the view of *avoidance of break of gauge* in the Rajpootana system—a break the importance of which is so lightly regarded when it suits his one-sided view.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE have been requested to state that a concert will be given in the Town Hall on Friday next under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor. This concert will be directed by Signor Inzoli, and, as our best amateurs have generously promised their help, the programme will be unusually attractive. We regret to say that the object is to find for the Italian Opera Company return passages to Italy by the steamer of the 1st prox. The failure of the scheme is utter and complete, but, whatever the causes which have brought it about, its most lukewarm supporters will hardly say that blame attaches to the unfortunate artistes. To the letter they were prepared to keep their contract with the public, and, hoping against hope, they have appeared again and again under circumstances which might well dishearten them. Once again, and for the last time, they are about to appear, and on this occasion let us show them, that, if we cannot support them, we can, and do, sympathise with their misfortunes. Let us enable them to return to their own country, where at least they will be amongst their own people until such time as other engagements are open to them.

The programme of the concert will appear in Wednesday's issue.

THE Mhyjee Fair is likely to be very successful this year, and we observe that in order to contribute towards this end several additional prizes have been offered for a number of useful purposes. Ploughing is an art which is very primitive in India, and we are glad to notice that some of the additional prizes are destined for the best competitors in a public ploughing match. The English plough, for giving depth and regularity to the furrows, is so much superior to the native "earth-scratcher," that we expect to hear of the best ploughman at the Mhyjee Fair being some native who has thrown the ancient instrument aside and adopted the modern one. Ploughing matches are novelties in this country, and, as ploughing is such an important detail in agriculture, we are glad that the Mhyjee Fair Committee have resolved to encourage the improvement of the art. The prizes for ploughing are three in number, and each competitor is to have a plot of land allotted to him by the committee, who will award the prizes according to the quantity and the quality of the work done. The other additional prizes are to be given for the best calf by a bull not belonging to a Government herd, and for the best batches of five ewes, five rams, five wethers, five male goats, five she-goats, or five kids.

IT is now about two months since Government, dissatisfied apparently with the report of the Committee appointed by the Port Trustees to consider the sanitary objections that had been urged against the construction of wet docks in Bombay, directed Dr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner, also to submit a report on the subject. There could be no objection to the fullest inquiry being made in the elucidation of a matter which seemed to sit heavily on the consciences of some of the Trustees of the port. Now that the inquiry has been made and the report of the Sanitary Commissioner submitted to Government, we can see no good reason for withholding from the public the information which that report contains. On the contrary, the probable effects that wet docks in tropical harbours would have upon the health of the crews of the vessels using them is a matter of the greatest interest to maritime commerce, and Government cannot too soon communicate the information now in its possession. We believe that after careful inquiry Dr. Lumsdaine has satisfied himself that the decimating mortality which was anticipated to take place in the proposed wet docks will prove to be as unreal and misleading as some of our other local prophecies. In the absence of Dr. Lumsdaine's report we can say no more upon the subject. But, whether the Sanitary Commissioner has reported in favour of wet docks or is opposed to them on sanitary grounds, whatever he has to say about them should be made public at once. It is generally believed that the dock scheme has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for sanction, and, although this sanction is little more than a formal matter, both the Government of India and the Secretary of State would be glad to learn the views of Dr. Lumsdaine about the Elphinstone wet docks.

DR. I. B. LYON, Professor of Chemistry at Grant Medical College, has invented an important table of food equivalents which ought to be of the greatest value to officers of Government engaged in the administration of relief to the population of Bengal. The aim of the table, which we publish in another column, is to supply an easily used ready-reckoner for food questions. This object is accomplished, 1st, by collecting together all the essential physiological and chemical data, merely a work of compilation; and, 2nd, by putting these data into a form in which they may be readily applied by non-professionals. It is the way in which this second end is accomplished which is the chief and novel feature of the table. The novelty consists in the establishment of a nitrogen and carbon equivalent for each article of food. These equivalents are respectively the number of ounces of each article of food which contain the amount of nitrogen in the case of the nitrogen equivalent, or carbon in the case of the carbon equivalent, required per head per day. The equivalents are capable of variation to any required amount of nitrogen and carbon; they show at a glance the relative value of each article of food as a source of nitrogen and carbon, and what is of still more importance, and indeed the chief feature of the table, supply at once a *series of replaceable quantities* equivalent to one another in the quantity of nitrogen or carbon they contain, according as the nitrogen or carbon equivalent is employed. The equivalents, in fact, substitute [illegible] of quantities varying in weight but [illegible]valent in nutritive value, for a system [illegible] quantities equal in weight, but varying [illegible] value. It is these equivalents which make [illegible] the difference between simplicity and [illegible]plication. With them any one can [illegible] out a food problem in a few minutes. Without them, such problems could only be solved by a skilled individual and then only after a considerable amount of labour. Of course it is in India (where the mass of the population live on a few articles of food only) that such a system of equivalents is likely to be specially useful. In European countries the articles of food in general use are so numerous that questions of the construction of dietaries and the like become too complex to be treated by any but skilled and professional individuals. Even, however, in European work the system of equivalents, we should think, would facilitate the working of food problems, and specially problems of the construction of dietaries and replacement of articles of food by one another. At any rate in India it must prove a great help, making everyone who likes to take a few minutes' trouble perfectly well able to solve even the most complex Indian food problems. Without the system of equivalents, this would be impossible. In famine districts the table and system of equivalents ought to prove a great help, showing, as it does, the feeding power and replaceability of all the ordinary articles of food in use among the mass of the natives of this country. The system, too, may be modified to any standard of diet strength wanted; and it is easy to include from an analysis any new article in the system. In fact, it comes to this : If there is any truth in chemistry and physiology, as applied to diet, here is a simple way of applying these truths—a way, too, which may be used by any one and not solely by a few skilled individuals. If there is any truth in these sciences as applied to diet questions, the system of equivalents must, by greatly facilitating calculation, prove a success. If, on the other hand, there is no truth in chemistry and physiology, as applied to diet, the sooner we find it out the better, and such a system by immensely multiplying the number of observers must help us to this end.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MARRIAGE OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, 23RD JANUARY.

The marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia took place at Saint Petersburg this afternoon with great magnificence. The ceremony was first performed according to the rites of the Greek Church, and afterwards to the English Church. A grand review was held, and there will be festivities and illuminations for three days at Saint Petersburg, after which the royal couple will visit Moscow. They are expected to arrive in England in March.

SENTENCE ON MR. WHALLEY, M.P.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn imposed a fine of £250 on Mr. Whalley for his contempt of Court; this Mr. Whalley has refused to pay, and in consequence has been conveyed to Holloway Prison.

LONDON, 24TH JAN., EVENING.

The announcement of the dissolution of Parliament was quite unexpected.

Mr. Disraeli's address will appear on Monday.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

The Lord Mayor announces the opening of subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from the Indian famine.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF THE PREMIER AT GREENWICH.

LONDON, 24TH JANUARY.

Mr. Gladstone delivered an address to his Constituents at Greenwich yesterday. He stated that Her Majesty the Queen had accepted the advice of the Ministry to dissolve Parliament for a new election immediately after the re-assembling of Parliament, which has been fixed to take place upon the 5th March.

Since the defeat upon the Irish Education Bill the Ministry has not possessed sufficient authority to carry out any great legislative measures, and the experience which has been taught during the recess foreshadows no improvement.

An appeal to the country will be the proper remedy for this, and the advantages of a dissolution are obvious because the estimate are so far advanced as to enable the Premier to promise a surplus of five millions.

Mr. Gladstone continued that, relying on this, Her Majesty's Government intend to abolish the Income Tax, relieve local taxation, and repeal the duties on certain articles of consumption.

Among other matters likely to come before the notice of Parliament are the re-adjustment of the Education Act, and the improvement of local Government land, game, and liquor laws.

The speaker concluded by expressing a hope for the speedy assimilation of county with borough franchises.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 23RD JANUARY.

Government have presented a Bill to the Reichsrath for abolishing the Concordat.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

His Holiness the Pope is again unwell.

GOVERNOR CLARKE AND THE LAROOT DISTURBANCES.

SINGAPORE, 24TH JANUARY.

His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke has returned from Perak, having disarmed the belligerent Chinese, destroyed their stockades, and restored the women and children who were held captives. All piracy on the sea-board and rivers of Laroot has now been suppressed.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD JAN., NOON.

Total week's sales of cotton	66,000	bales
„ „ „ Surats	16,000	„
„ Imports of cotton	98,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ Stock of cotton	6,15,000	„
„ „ Surats	2,48,000	„
„ „ of cotton in London	1,98,000	„

Surats during the week have been in limited request but are freely offered.

LONDON, 23RD JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day closed heavy. Surats dull and drooping.

The London cotton market closed heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 5 5/16d.

The Manchester market has been flat and little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 7½d.
8¼ lbs. do.	9s.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 1d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¼.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	93½.
Bar Silver	59½.

The sum of £44,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Arrival—Zambesi.

MR. CHARLES TWITE, who was recently employed by the King of Siam to make an inspection of the mineral resources of that country, has proceeded, we read, to Paraguay on a similar mission He will be accompanied by Mr. Keith Johnson.

THE Allahabad Bank, Limited, has declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, with a bonus of two per cent, added Rs. 3,000 to the reserve-fund, and carried forward Rs. 2,100 to the next half-year.

ON Tuesday last, a pilot engine came into collision with some carriages at the station of Allygurh on the E. I. Railway. We regret to hear that Mr. Kellner, the popular caterer for the wants of the travelling public, had three of his ribs broken on the occasion.

A GENERAL misapprehension which nobody has been at the pains to correct has got abroad that the Convocation of the University will take place to-morrow afternoon. We believe that this is a mistake. The new University Hall is not completed yet, and it is not probable that the Convocation ceremony can take place before the 10th February.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta paper, next year's reliefs will be confined within the narrowest possible limits : those only will be carried out which may be necessitated by the arrival of troops from England, or by the absolute ill-health or return home of regiments. And there are to be *no* Camps of Exercise at all. For this resolution and for that giving up the Simla exodus, Lord Northbrook deserves great credit.

THE following information is supplied by the Foreign Office :—No news has been received from Yarkand recently, as it is believed that the Sanju Pass has been closed by snow. The influx of traders from Turkistan still continues; a few have passed on to India. Business is at a stand-still at Ladakh, owing to the large influx of Russian goods into Yarkand, which has considerably reduced prices. China tea is said to be in great demand.

REFERRING to the recent proposal on the part of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to undertake the contruction of the first section of the railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmeer, and which has received the support of the Bombay Government, the *Pioneer* says—"The Supreme Government has at present unusual and heavy responsibilities on its shoulders ; and it would seem advisable to adopt the suggestion that the Baroda Railway Company should be permitted to begin the work under their present guarantee."

THE following are the latest reports of the state of the crops in the eastern districts of the N. W. P. :—Bustee—Prices slightly risen. Rubbee doing well, except urhur and peas, which have been injured by frost. Exportation nil. Slight importation of coarse grain. Distress reported from the north. Goruckpore—General slight rise of prices. Partial and very slight rainfall on the 12th. Irrigated rubbee doing well but unirrigated withering, and under any circumstances can yield but little. Urhur, which had been unusually good, seriously damaged by frost. Symptoms of distress among the poorer classes. Exportation continues, but less briskly. Ghazeepore—Prices stationary. Urhur damaged by frost. Irrigated rubbee doing well, but the out-turn on the higher unirrigated lands will be light. Benares—State of things unchanged. Irrigation actively carried on. Prices of coarse grains rising. Azimgurh—Prices slightly higher. Frost has in some places much damaged urhur, peas, and gram. The high wind of last week has somewhat injured the wheat and barley. Mirzapore—No rain. Rubbee in the Ganges Valley fair, but that to the south, which is mostly unirrigated, will yield very little, especially south of the Kymore Hills. Urhur, peas, and masoor serious damaged by frost. Importation continues. Exportation eastward slightly increased. Jounpore—Prices stationary. Slight partial rainfall on the 12th. Urhur and peas damaged by frost but rubbee generally looking well.

THE *Friend of India* :—Ever watchful to give the Indian Government and public the benefit of the latest explorations in non-British Asia, Colonel Walker, R. E., the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, has issued a third edition of the first and third sheets of his Map of Toorkistan. As specimens of chartography the new sheets are unexceptionable, the artist having studied harmony as well as clearness of colours, while the hill shading is not too prominent. But the value of the map lies in the political boundaries, though Colonel Walker is careful to warn us that their delineation is only a *pis aller* until conclusive results are obtained from actual survey, and—he might have added—till we see how much farther England will allow Russia to come. Persia appears with her lawful frontier on the north, where the hills in the basin of the Atrek River and its affluents have been taken from the latest edition of the London War Office map of Khiva. On the east, Major Lovett's map has enabled Colonel Walker to place Kain, Birjand and the intermediate places, half a degree farther west, where they ought to be. Further details of the Jaxartes district have also been added from recent maps of the Russian Topographical Department. The only defect which we observe is in the Oxus delta, where Lerch's chart, as given in Mr. Aitchison's translation recently, should have been followed in all its details. The marking of the great roads or routes in red is not only pleasing to the eye but does more to teach the geography of the region than any number of text-books—which, by the bye, have no existence yet. Will the Survey Department now produce a Geography of Non-British Asia, as well as of India?

MILITARY ITEM.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON'BLE SIR AUGUSTUS SPENCER, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, is expected at Agra on the 26th instant, Delhi the 3rd, Umritsur the 6th, Lahore the 7th, and Mooltan the 9th February.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. MALWA, Captain G. Hyde, R.N.R., will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain F. H. Hawkins.	Lieut. C. V. Nicholetts.
Colonel Eales.	Mr. Impey's 2 children.
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bell & inf.	

FOR BRINDISI.

Captain W. F. Kelsey.	Mr. Macalister.
Mr. A. B. Wilbraham.	Mr. Powell.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. H. F. Brown.	Mr. W. G. Hawkin.
Mr. W. H. Lewin.	Mr. Aug Mollmann.
Mr. T. Langford.	Mr. Baddeley.
Mr. R. H. King.	Mr. Paul Tambaci.

FOR SUEZ.

Major and Mrs. Impey.	Mr. J. C. Randolf.

FOR ADEN.

Mrs. Whittaker.	One deck passenger.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

KISTNAVERUM, 19th January.

The department most open to complaint is not in this case the D. P. W., but the General Post Office, as the glorious uncertainly of the battlefield is fully exemplified, when letters from Bangalore (a distance of less then six miles) take ten days to reach their destination. Judging things by the rule of simple proportion, your news may be reasonably expected somewhere about three weeks after date. However, there being no help for it, there is very little use in grumbling. The week's parades concluded in much the same manner, the only attempt at something new being in the first division "a sham fight," or rather an attempt to take an intrenched position, mentioned in the former letter as tried by a brigade separately and on the present occasion by the whole division, one (first) brigade defending and "second" attacking. There was no fault to find with the arrangements, everything being carried out as per instructions; and the second brigade found a hopeless task allotted to them, the position being unassailable, except by an "overwhelming force," or as stated in a previous letter, under more favourable circumstances than "broad daylight and open attack." The only advantage gained by either side was the taking of outposts by the attacking party. This was counterbalanced by the heavy fire from the trenches, which rendered it an impossibility to advance further. After "hammering away" whilst a round was left, "cease fire" was sounded, and the umpires proceeded to discuss operations, arriving at the very clear decision that the first brigade had the best of it, as they were not driven from their stronghold. All this points to one conclusion, viz., that the *result* of manœuvres is always planned along with *the manœuvres themselves.* If no orders to the contrary are given, this battle is to be fought over again on Friday next on different ground, and the probability is that the second brigade will take it, should it be attempted. So far nothing has been excuted which could not have been done in any station for troops in India; the real "ultimatum" of camps of exercise, *i.e.*, "attack and defence" by bodies of troops on a large scale, and the combined movements of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, never having been commenced, although the various representatives of each arm of the service have been lying here fourteen days, each working in their own department, without the slightest attempt at concentrated movements. If there is no further advantage to be gained by the gathering together of large bodies of men than this, the sooner the country is spared the extra expenditure incurred, the better; as one regiment can drill equally as well alone as with half a dozen of the same "cadre," and every corps should come to camp, *perfect in their own drill*, and prepared to learn *how to work together* with combative forces of different descriptions; otherwise, why gather all these men together at enormous expense, when no real benefit is to be derived? Perhaps, in the old English way of working, plodding upwards to the desired end; it is the intention of those in power to begin with brigades and *end* with mimic battles. If so, the adage of shutting the stable door after the horse is gone stands every chance of being fulfilled, as the "battles" may probably commence when supplies, &c., are expended and the troops have to return whence they came.

As regards the separate working, the cavalry and artillery brigades have done well, also the first infantry division; the second infantry division have gained anything but credit from the Commander-in-Chief, for the simple reason that their manœuvres have shown the very reverse of efficient generalship and have brought down the reverse of praise on "somebody's" head. On Saturday morning the intended movements of camps were carried out, and the entire force is now formed in two grand divisions lying north and south of the railway respectively. It was expected that this would lead to the commencement of *divisional* parade. Yet to-day led off just as usual, some brigades working separately (cavalry and infantry), others, 1st Brigade 1st Division and a couple of batteries of Artillery, resting quite contented or rather settling their camp after a march of (in no case more than) *four miles* on Saturday or Sunday.

To-morrow Lord Napier inspects the infantry, and this may be counted the very first day of *actual* field work. Wednesday is named in the programme as "divisional drill," Thursday "review," and Friday "independent drills; three days amassing of forces. This certainly leaves every reason to expect the camp to continue for at least another fortnight, though if it does, the rate-payer will be apt to get the colic or income-tax on the brain, or something of the sort.

The weather continues splendid, only rather warm after ten o'clock in the day. Water supply holds good, and for rations the Commissariat deserve the greatest credit, their arrangements being so far perfect, and equal in quality to their supply in barracks.

Som how the stringent orders about "countersigns" at night give a great deal of bother. The colonel of a regiment coming from the mess tent the other night was challenged by a sentry for the word. "Haven't got it," he replied. "Should have it; I'm not supposed to let you pass without it," exclaims the irate sentinel. This was rather too much, and in language more forcible than polite Mr. Sentry was ordered to "shoulder" and walk about. The difference between brick and canvas walls was also fully illustrated to-day. A fatigue party returning home from work passed near the "orderly-room of their corps. Some wag in rear roars out "shoulder arms" as they passed it, and down came the picks and shovels to the required salute, whilst simultaneously out rushed the commanding officer to know if they intended to insult him. Tableau—one very angry man and a row of long faces, looking very much inclined to seek a hiding place.

KISTNAVERUM, 21st January.

The latest "tip" is that the Camp will break up on the 30th or 31st inst., and that the flying column has been finally abandoned; a matter of small regret to those most concerned, for if the proverb "uneasy is the head that wears a crown" be true, most assuredly those who serve "the Crown" haven't got such a very easy time of it, and however pleasant the "out-of-door life" appeared at the commencement, the return to quarters will be hailed with satisfaction by all ranks. Monday was occupied by most of the corps in arranging their fresh camp grounds, the second brigade (1st division) being the solitary exception. They did the greatest part of the fatigues, lining tents, &c., on Saturday, and on Monday morning paraded as usual under their indefatigable Brigadier (Colonel Owen) for a "practice march past," returning to camp shortly after 9 a.m. and finishing the remainder of the dirty work in the evening. Yesterday (Tuesday) morning His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala inspected the first infantry division at 7 a.m., consisting of two European (1-21st and 89th) and four native regiments (as named in your issue of the 12th instant). They were formed in line to the north-east of the camp with open ranks and, as His Excellency approached, presented arms, the bands in rear playing a march. Lord Napier rode slowly down the front, returning the salute as he passed, and scanning the men minutely. Major General Barton and Sir Frederick Haines accompanied him, giving his Lordship the stations of, or other information respecting, the various corps in succession. The men were, without exception, clean and smart, as if only just turned out from a barrack-room, and with a healthy look about them, not always seen amongst European troops in India. This was remarked not only by His Excellency, but by almost the whole of the numerous staff which attended him. After inspection, the brigades at once formed in column of attack; the first advancing on an imaginary foe to the front; the second by a flank movement to the left on the village of Koonthoor, turning the enemy's right and pushing their advantage took possession of the heights in rear, when their comrades, who had awaited this movement, gained the day by a brilliant charge; the artillery, posted in a very favourable eminence, shelling the retreating force most vigorously. The "two hours'" hard fighting was followed by a march past; and here again his Lordship expressed his gratification, particularly with the soldierlike bearing of H. M.'s 89th Regiment and the manner in which the men of that corps carried their arms. One noticeable feature in the march past was the lively quick step of the two European corps in conjunction with the evident drag of the sepoys, although all marched by to the same music. This can be observed any day, as the natives always show symptoms of fatigue and weariness after a field-day.

Previous to the inspection of the Infantry Division his Lordship witnessed the march past of the Cavalry Brigade, including the Mysore Horse; and appeared to take special interest in the latter, for the 4th Light Cavalry and Silladars were out again at 5 P.M. for field exercise. The clouds of dust obscured the view at times, yet the manœuvres throughout were most interesting, the supple movements of these splendid horsemen having a certain wild grace without detracting from their proficiency in a military point of view. One old soldier of the 4th Light Cavalry, after going through some feats in swordmanship in front of his troop, turned his horse suddenly to ride back to the ranks, when a native officer, galloping at full speed from the opposite direction, came upon him, accidentally, the two horses coming into collision with a crash that sent the officer's charger reeling back and fairly knocked down the other, fortunately without inflicting any serious injury on either party. To witness the wild riding of these daring fellows, the only wonder is how they managed to escape as they do without loss of life or limb. At four P.M. yesterday Lord Napier held a reception on the parade-ground when the whole of the officers (European and native) of the first division had the honour of being introduced to his Lordship. This morning there were divisional parades—in fact simply a repetition of the day before. His Excellency was to inspect the second division, but particulars have not transpired. There is plenty of blank ammunition being fired at supposed foes, and plenty of manœuvring about to get into "supposed places," and I *suppose* the actual fighting will soon be commenced. Thursday is the day named for a grand review. There is very little dependence, however, to be placed on "intended" movements, as in no day this week has the programme been strictly adhered to. The "sanitary report" is, as usual, excellent, in spite of the heat; one thing is noticeable, "they don't keep the troops out quite so late in the day," as was the case last week, for the last three mornings everything has been virtually ended before ten o'clock, and quite late enough too.

By the bye, I haven't had time to call on His Excellency as yet, but won't fail to do so the first opportunity and to let you know the result of the interview.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26th January 1874.

Our latest English advices, by post, are dated London, 2nd January. By telegraph, we have intelligence down to 23rd instant, when the Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy, Surats being dull and drooping, and Fair Dhollerah quoted at 5 5/16d. The Manchester market was flat: 7 lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings were quoted at 7s. 7½d., 8¼ lbs. at 9s., and 40's Mule Twist at 1s. 1d. On account of holidays, no telegrams have been received from Calcutta later than the 21st, when money was reported to be easier. From China, we have telegraphic advices down to the 18th instant, when sterling exchange in Hongkong was quoted at the advanced rate of 4s. 3¼d. to 4s. 3⅜d., for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, and in Shanghai at 5s 11d. In Hongkong, 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings stood at 2·59 dollars per piece, and in Shanghai at Ts 2.0m 4 c.

Money.—The New Bank of Bombay's Return, made up to the 17th Jan., shows the Deposits to amount to Rs. 135,53,000, and the Government General Treasury Balances to Rs. 127,02,000:—while the Cash Balances and Bullion amounted to Rs. 128,56,000. The Loans, on security, amounted to Rs. 16,65,000; the Cash Credits to Rs. 16,54,000; the Bills Discounted to Rs. 138,38,000; and the Government Securities held by the Bank to Rs. 31,27,000. The Directors at their meeting on Wednesday last again raised their rates of interest and discount 1 per cent.: these now stand at 8 per cent. for loans on Government Securities, and at 11 per cent. on Mercantile Bills.

The firmness of the money market, noticed in our last report, continues, and there is an uneasy and uncertain feeling with respect to the future which will be mainly affected by the extent and degree of the famine in Bengal and the arrangements which are being made to give relief. It is stated that up to the 13th January, the total quantity of grain despatched from Calcutta to the distressed districts amounted to 839,778 maunds only, which shows how little had then been done to provide against the impending calamity. The daily telegrams from Calcutta are watched with extreme anxiety, but none were received for Thursday and Friday, the markets having been closed on account of holidays. The announcement that money was easier on Wednesday was immediately followed by a decline in sterling exchange here of about two-sixteenths, and the rates have since remained quiet but steady, awaiting further intelligence from Calcutta. With this decline in exchange, there has been a slight recovery in Government Paper, which is steadier at the close,—Fours showing an improvement of ½ per cent. Council Drafts, all of which were taken for Calcutta, went at the Biddings, in London, on the 21st instant, at 1s. 11½d., being an advance of 4 per cent. on the rate of the preceding sale; but the intelligence appeared to have little or no effect on this market. A further shipment of about 14 lacs of specie to India is announced, and Bar Silver is now quoted in London at 59¼, being a rise of ⅛d. in the week. But a considerable time must elapse before this shipment, and the one of the previous week, are available; and they can, moreover, have little effect on the money market in this country, when the large sums required on account of the famine are considered. Our export and import market show little change, the business done in each being about the same as in the previous week.

The Money Market in London continues easy, and the rate of discount asked outside the Bank of England is now only 3 per cent. The Bank's position is very strong: by the Return for the week ending 21st January, the Bullion amounted to £23,062,500, and the Reserve to 11¼ millions, while the discounts were about the same as in the last Return.

Shares.—The markets has been very dull, and, owing to the tightness of the Money Market, prices of all descriptions nearly are lower. In Land shares, Colabas are steady at Rs. 1,380, but all others are weak at reduced rates. Bank shares have been very weak, but at the close a slightly steadier feeling was perceptible: New Bank of Bombay, fully paid up, have fallen 2½ per cent., and the Second Issue, with Rs. 100 only paid, 1½ per cent. on the full amount of a share. National Bank shares are now obtainable at Rs. 128. Spinning shares have throughout been very dull, and most of them again show a considerable decline: Alliance are offering at Rs. 1,750; the Dhurumsey Spinning at Rs. 1,710; the Maneckjee Petit at Rs. 1,330; and the Oriental at Rs. 3,850. Press Companies' shares have generally remained in the same dull state, and a few small transactions only have been reported.

Government Paper.—The decline in sterling exchange has been followed by a slight recovery in Government Paper: a considerable business has been done in the week, amounting altogether to about 18 lacs, and the market at the close is somewhat firm Fours showing an advance of ½ per cent. We quote, Fours 101½, Fours and half 102½, Fives and half 107. There has also been an improvement in Calcutta, quotations there, on the 21st, when money was reported easier, being Fours 102, Fours and half 102¾, Fives and half 107½. Of the London market, our latest advices are dated 22nd, when Fours stood at 95, Fours and half at 96½, and Fives and half at 101, with exchange on India at 1s. 11½d. The new French Loan is quoted in Paris at 93½: here the rate is weak at 96, and no business has been done in it. Paris Municipal Bonds remains at about Rs. 5 discount per Bond, and about 50 Bonds only have changed hands in the week.

Exchange.—Business in sterling opened for this mail at an advance of ⅛ per cent. above the closing rates of last mail, but on Wednesday the rates were easier, and on Thursday a decline of ⅛d. took place on receipt of telegrams from Calcutta announcing that money was easier, and that the rate for 6 months' sight Bank Bills had fallen to 1s. 11½d. Since Thursday rates here have been quiet but steady, awaiting further intelligence as to the course of the Calcutta market. They close at 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 5/32d. for sight Bank Bills, on London, at 1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11⅝d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, at 1s. 11⅞d. for 6 months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 11 13/16 for 6 months' sight Documents. On Calcutta, a small business has been done; the sight rate has fallen to 99¾, whilst that of 60 days' sight has advanced to 98¼. The rate on China stands at Rs. 218½ per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight house bills.

IMPORTS.

A very small business has again been done this week in Piece Goods, the total sales effected by importers in all kinds of Foreign makes aggregating about 400 packages. The market for Grey Goods has continued very dull, and prices are again lower, most kinds showing a decline of 1 anna per piece, except 7 and 8¼ lbs. which are unchanged. Importers would freely sell at our quotations, but the dealers are not operating because of the large stocks which they now hold, whilst there is little or no demand for the districts, and money is very dear. Bleached Goods have also declined 1 to 2 annas per piece, particularly Shirtings and Mulls. The Yarn market has been very dull, and rates are nominal, no business having been done in any kind. Metals generally are dull and declining, and very little business is doing in them. Coal is quiet and unchanged.

Grey Goods.—The market has remained very dull; and prices in some cases have declined about ½ to 1 anna per piece. Shirtings are in very small demand; sales,—viz. about 1,400 pieces 40 inch 4⅞ lbs. at Rs. 3-4 per piece; about 3,000 pieces 7 lbs. at Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4 5 per piece; about 5,000 pieces 8¼ lbs. at Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 5-2 per piece; about 2,500 pieces 45 inch 8 lbs. at Rs. 5-2 to Rs. 5-3 per piece; and about 500 pieces 50 inch 9 lbs. at Rs. 6-1½ per piece. Printers continue dull and declining, and the only sale which has come to our notice is about 2,000 pieces 3 lbs. at Rs. 2-1 per piece. In Madapollams a few small sales have taken place at a further fall of ½ anna per piece; sales,—viz., about 1,350 pieces 2¼ lbs. at Rs. 1-13¼ per piece, and about 2,000 pieces 3 lbs. at Rs. 1-15½ per piece. T. Cloths have declined one anna per piece; sales,—viz., about 2,000 pieces 29 inch 4lbs. (B. E.) at Rs. 2-5 per piece; about 1,000 pieces 5lbs. at Rs. 2-14 per piece; and about 500 pieces 7 lbs. at Rs. 4-4 per piece. Mulls are quiet, and prices are weaker. The only sale reported during the week is about 1,000 pieces 44 inch 1⅞ lbs. at Rs. 2 per piece.

Bleached Goods are very quiet, and prices are again lower; sales,—viz., about 660 pieces Shirtings at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 7-14 per piece; about 300 pieces Cambrics at Rs. 3-8; about 1,200 pieces Jacconets at Rs. 2-2 to Rs. 2-8 per piece; about 1,800 pieces 40 inch Mulls at Rs. 2 at Rs. 2-9 per piece; and about 3,000 pieces 45 inch ditto (G. E.) at Rs. 2-11 per piece.

Dyed and Printed Goods are very dull, and only one sale is reported, which is about 500 pieces Black and White Prints at Rs. 2-11 per piece.

In Turkey Red Goods there has been a slight decline in rates; sales,—viz., about 2,300 pieces ⅞ Cambrics at Rs. 3-13½ to Rs. 4-6 per piece; about 4,000 pieces Mulls at Rs. 3-7½ to Rs. 3-8½ per piece; and about 1,200 pieces Prints at Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 6-0 per piece.

Yarns.—The Market remains very dull, and prices are quite nominal. No sales are reported.

Metals.—There has been a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in Iron and Copper, and the Market closes quieter. Only about 1,000 cwts. of Yellow Metal Braziers have changed hands at Rs. 47-12 to Rs. 48 per cwt.

Coal shows little or no change, and the only sale which has come to our notice is about 1,000 tons Westminster B. Welsh Hartly coal at Rs. 25½ per ton "to arrive."

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—The telegrams received during the week have generally reported dull and drooping markets in Liverpool, where Fair Dhollera has since the 22nd stood at 5 5-16d., being a decline in the week of 1-16d. Here the market has been extremely dull, and prices generally have declined fully Rs. 10 per candy, the decline in Oomrawuttee descriptions being larger, and in Machine Ginned Broach Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per candy. A small business, for this period of the year, has been done: it amounts to about 4,400 candies, of which 4,000 consisted of new, and 400 of old Cotton. The market closes very dull with prices declining.

Below we append our quotations, viz.:—

Old		Per candy.
Dhollera and Bhownuggur		Rs. 150 to 160
Dharwar Sawginned		" 175 to 177
Comptah		" 162 to 165
New		
Khandeish, ready		" 165 to 167
Hingunghaut, deliverable in	January 1874.	" 224 to 225
Oomrawuttee "	February "	" 185 to 187
Akote "	Do. "	" 188 to 190
Broach, M. G. "	March "	" 198 to 200
Dhollera "	April "	" 171 to 173

A QUOTATION VERIFIED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am surprised that no one has answered your correspondent Ignoramus's question,—the first half at least. The first of his quotations comes from a poem of Charles Lamb's, which he will find (if my memory serves me) in the "Golden Treasury." As to the second, I am as much an Ignoramus as he is. I should say it came from a Parsee prize pcem.

Guzerat, 23rd January. H. A. A.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I can assure the *Times of India* that I am a "seeker after truth," but can find little in the pamphlet to which I am referred that touches the plain question put by me through your columns of the 19th.

Though a "layman," I was not unmindful of the "maximum weights of rolling stock and their loads," and neither my judgment nor, I fancy, that of any thinking man is altered by what the *Times of India* has written so far. Before any "fair" comparison can be admitted between the cost of the Wurda Valley Coal Railway and that of the Raipore line which the *Times of India* quotes, more data must be given. If I read the article right, actual cost of one line is compared with the estimated cost of the cheaper line. The words, "a country very similar in character," are vague, and do not cover very many contingencies vitally affecting cost of works; besides, from the bridges quoted it is evident (or to be hoped) that no "important monsoon bridges" are encountered on either of these lines.

Perching for a time on his favourite "fudge formula" of "unprofitable dead weight" upon existing lines, the writer flits off to "the facility for keeping down the ruinous working expenses," which it attributes to all narrow gauge lines. It would be well to learn if that paragon of narrow lines the Festiniog Railway has altered since Mr. Molesworth reported upon it, or if the 3' 6" gauge lines in Queensland have lowered their working expenses.

Really, one would almost believe, when reading the now stereotyped repetitions of these formulæ in the *Times of India*, that all the alleged advantages claimed for the narrow gauge lines were universally admitted facts instead of being seriously questioned and denied by nearly all of those who are most skilled and conversant with the working of railways and traffic.

X.

SIGNOR INZOLI AND HIS CONCERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Why do your numerous and intelligent correspondents not tell this estimable artiste a little truth, to the effect that, having rashly ventured on a speculation which does not pay, he must cave in and make the best of it, like my friend Watson has to do when he brings out a new style of solar topee that don't and won't take, owing, he says, to a disgraceful absence of æsthetics in the public?

It appears peculiar that these little writers that just now are coming forward so vociferously on behalf of this caterer for public amusement are all on one side. They do not say anything on behalf of the Japanese tumblers, and yet I was told that at the Grant Road Theatre, a few nights ago, there were only two wretched-looking bipeds to admire these jugglers and their dexterity. Chiarini also was heard to regret, just before leaving Bombay, that the spec had not paid him his expenses; and there is another eminent artiste who should not be forgotten, the one who brought out a number of Italian boys, but all of the highest order of talent, who play an instrument called, I believe, the hurdy-gurdy; and although this enterprising artiste has gone to the expense of adding monkeys to the collection, I am credibly informed the speculation can't be made to pay, and the boys have gone to Poona to try their luck there; and where I hope they will remain. But I don't hear any bosh about it being discreditable and disgraceful on the part of the public for not petting these very dirty little boys. Can you explain this partiality for the one enterpriser and the coldness shown to the others?

If Quid Pro Quo, brimming over, as he evidently is, with appreciation for musical talent, wants to send round the hat, why don't he say so plainly and put his name at the head of a subscription list, and at the same time, to make things fair, let it be understood that all are to be treated alike, and that tumblers, circus-riders, organ-grinders, or anyone else, that can raise the wind to come here in their own interests, only to find, after all their daring, the public so wanting in proper taste, that gain can't be made out of us; are to be reimbursed at the cost of this unappreciative community? I recommend our new mayor to think of this when preparing the next Budget, and, while we are about it, carry the principle a step further and petition Government to shut up the Insolvent Court, pension Gamble, and clear the schedules by another one per cent. on the house-tax. Pause and look at the retributive justice that would here be dealt out. The bloated landlord class are no doubt the people who don't and who ought to support the players. They live on ghee and the fat of the land, and like Knight's ryot contribute nothing to the State, and bring about every grievance and misery to make the beggars pay.

23rd January. W.

BOMBAY.

Suits in the Small Causes Court.—During last month nearly 2,246 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

The Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 50 from Ramchundra Mahadeo and Co., contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—On Friday a Parsee named Eduljee Rustomjee attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well. He was taken out alive, and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

G. I. P. Railway Carting.—An advertisement in another column contains particulars of the new carting arrangements of goods and parcels to and from Bombay and Byculla in connection with this Railway.

The Indian Finance Committee.—Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Mr. Haridas Beharidas, who have been selected by Government, proceed to England in March next, to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

Bailiffs in the Small Causes Court.—We learn that the application regarding the appointment of twenty additional bailiffs in the Court of Small Causes has been referred by the local Government to the Government of India.

Salary of the First Judge of the Small Causes Court.—We understand that the salary of Mr. J. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Causes Court, has been increased from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,400 per month. Mr. O'Leary is expected to arrive here from Europe in April next.

A Noted Thief.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Hacka Dosa was charged with loitering in a public place without giving any satisfactory account of himself, he being a noted thief. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Acquittal of the Fouzdar of Surat.—We learn from a native paper that Suckersing, the Fouzdar of Chowrasee, in the Surat collectorate, who was sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment on various charges, has been acquitted on appeal by Mr. Macpherson, the Sessions Judge of Surat, on Friday last. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, barrister, appeared on behalf of the Fouzdar.

Committed to the Sessions.—On Friday one Bhoydas Pranjeewandas, a mehta, was committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to the ensuing Criminal Sessions, on a charge of fraudulently or dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, purporting to be a cheque for Rs. 100, drawn by Mr. Furdoonjee Framjee Colah, on the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, and which he knew or had reason to believe to have been forged.

A Discovery of an Ancient Parsee's Grave.—The Surat correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that a grave has recently been discovered at that station, on which are written the words "Ardashir Yezdazerd" and year "633." The characters are either in the Zend or Pehlvi language. On opening the coffin the body was discovered to be not much decomposed, but in the position in which the Parsees carry their dead to the Tower of Silence, namely, with folded hands and feet. Some of the Mahomedans are said to claim the property.

Charge Against a Steward of a Ship.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, Mr. Prescot (Keir, Prescot, and Winter) appeared on behalf of the captain of the steam ship Good Hope, and applied for a summons against William Lovedale, chief steward of the ship, charging him with disobedience of lawful commands, in that the steward refused to render account of the ship stores, cash, &c., that were entrusted to him in discharge of his duties. The magistrate granted the summons, which was made returnable to-day.

Theft of Ornaments.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Hindoo lad named Kessew Anundram, Keeroba Chintamon, a jeweller, and Narayen Balajee, a clerk to the Municipality, were charged at the instance of one Jetha Premjee, a schoolmaster, with the abetment of theft of five gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 736, belonging to the estate of the late Dyaram Sooonderjee, and dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing it to be stolen; and also voluntarily assisting in concealing, disposing, and making away with the same, they having reason to believe it to be stolen property. The prosecutor stated that the ornaments were taken away from the house by his nephew, a young lad, and son of the late Dyaram Sooonderjee, and sold to the first prisoner for a small sum. On enquiry being instituted by the police, the other two prisoners were found to be implicated in the matter. The evidence of Mr. Inspector Austin was taken, and the case was then adjourned for further inquiry to this day. The prisoners were in the meantime remanded to jail.

India is really in advance of England in some respects. It is possible, it appears, at Bombay, to bring a man to book for using offensive and blasphemous language in a public thoroughfare. Pandurang Hurrichund, a clerk in the Postal Department of Bombay, has been made an example of by Mr. Tudor Trevor, Acting Assistant Accountant-General at Bombay—under the Indian Penal Code for deliberately wounding the feelings of Christians, and under the Police Act for using words calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. How happy should we be if some worthy gentleman would find the way to purge our streets of sounds that shock the ear! The offender, in this case, was an educated enthusiast, who was in the habit of lecturing on the Esplanade against Christianity, bringing charges against our Saviour that we prefer not to repeat. They were abominable, but we fear not more outrageous than some of the utterances of professed social and political teachers who harangue the working men on Sundays in certain well-known spots in London. Mr. Connon, the Bombay magistrate, seemed to have some of the London mob orators in his mind when he addressed the defendant in this Indian case. The offender thought that no one who could be shocked by his words should have stopped to listen to him. "I do not know," said the magistrate, "what it may be when you become President of the Bombay Republic; but just now Christians have quite as much right to be on the Esplanade as you have." We must congratulate Bombay upon possessing a Mr. Tudor Trevor and a Mr. Connon. We should like to see one on guard in Hyde Park and the other on Clerkenwell Green.—*Overland Mail.*

ARRIVAL OF H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR.

His Highness Maharaja Holkar arrived in Bombay by special train on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Captain Blowers, Political Agent, and a large number of followers. The special train left Poona at 10 A.M., reaching the reversing station on the Ghats at 12-20 noon, Callian at 2-30 P.M., and Byculla at 4-25 P.M. After a few minutes' stay at the last-named place the train came direct to the Boree Bunder station. Special preparations had been made at the station to receive His Highness. Branches of palm-leaves were stuck into the sides of the public road leading to the station, and a number of other novelties marked the event of his arrival in Bombay. A party of His Excellency the Governor's body-guard and a complete company of the 21st Regiment, under the command of Captain Beck, with fifes, drums, and colours, were drawn up opposite the station. The Governor's carriage with four horses and outriders, and other carriages with four and two horses, were also in readiness for His Highness and his principal officials. A number of His Highness's sowars guarded the smaller entrance to the station-yard. A canopy of white cloth, fringed with red, overhung the platform, which was carpetted throughout, and a profusion of bunting, branches of palm-tree, rows of plants in flower-pots, and a long array of chairs, intended for the accommodation of native gentlemen who had been invited to receive His Highness, further ornamented the station. The number of native gentlemen present was very large. Among them we noticed the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Messrs. Nana Morojee, Tapidas Vurjdas, Muddon Shririshna Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Hurrichund Sudashev, Khunderow Morojee, Shamrao Pandurang, Balajee Pandurang, Shamrao Bhasker, B. M. Wagle, Damodhurdas Tapidas, Maneckjee Cursetjee, Venayek Ramchunder, Gunputrow Bhasker, Bhasker Josey, Javerilal Umiashunker, Dadoba Pandurang, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Dr. Narayen Dajee, Rughoonath Narayen, and others. Order was preserved on the platform and in the station yard by a body of railway police under the superintendence of Captain Babington and Mr. Samuel Smith. Captain Humphrey, the officer specially deputed by the Bombay Government to accompany His Highness during his tour in the Bombay presidency; Sir Madhowrow, His Highness's prime-minister, who wore a necklet of pearls and the "Star of India;" Mr. Dhondoo S. Garud, late a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, now Chief Justice in Holkar's capital; and some other officials were in attendance at the station to welcome His Highness. Mr. Gonne, Political Secretary, Captain Wodehouse, aide-de-camp, Major Prendergast Walsh, and Mr. Venayek Wasudew, Oriental Translator, were also present on behalf of the Bombay Government. The sharp cracking of fog signals indicated the approach of the special train, and immediately afterwards, as it drew up, there was a rush towards Holkar's carriage. His Highness, on stepping on to the platform, shook hands with the Government officials, the Hon. Mr. Munguldas, and one or two others who were introduced to him by Captain Humphrey. The Maharaja rested for a few minutes in a waiting-room at the station, and then drove in His Excellency the Governor's carriage towards the Cruickshank road. An immense crowd of natives thronged the sides of the roads, and their acclamations were very courteously responded to by His Highness, who salaamed to every side of him very steadily. He is evidently a man about forty years of age, tall, stout, and wears an expression of shrewdness which may be taken by those who know him to indicate the cupidity with which he is notoriously charged in his relations with his subjects. He was dressed in garments glistening with gold thread, and wore a magnificent necklace of emeralds.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The levée of His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, held at the New Secretariat on Friday last, was well attended. About 270 European and 75 native gentlemen were presented to His Excellency. We subjoin the names:—

EUROPEANS.

Adams, Frederic.
Adams, John.
Adams, William.
Allardyce Alexander.
Antrain, J. P.
Anderson, J., K.L.S., Asst. Surg.
Atkinson, Serjt.
Babington, Captain.
Baily, W. W.
Baker, T. H.
Baker, Major, R. E.,
Ballard, Colonel, R. E.,
Barlow, Sydney.
Barrow, H. Wynford.
Barrett, Arthur.
Barker, Francis.
Barker, Doctor.
Battye, Arthur F., Lt.-Col.
Bellew, P. F.
Best, William J.
Blackhall, W. S. D.
Blaschbeck, Adolf.
Blackmore, Frederick.
Blanchard, Sidney
Boyd, D. C., Rev.
Booker, G.
Bolton, H. F., Lt.-Col., S. C.
Booth, Thomas R.
Brebner, James, Lieut.
Briggs, H. T., Colonel.
Bromley, Thomas.
Brooke, W. R.,
Bromley, jr., Thomas,
Bruce, L. S.
Buchanan, Andrew.
Bushby, W. H.
Burgess, J.
Burgess, Harry, Captain.
Byrne, Charles H.
Cameron, C. A. W.
Campbell, J. M.
Campbell, John.
Campbell, Robert S.
Cartwright, Harry W. D.
Carroll, Edward B.
Carew Lieut. L. N.
Chalk, Frank.
Chalmers, Alexr. B.
Chambers, Charles.
Clark, Robert.
Clarke, C., Lt.-Col.
Cleugh, Chas. Hamilton Frere.
Cleveland, Henry.
Clutterbuck, Lt.-Col.
Codrington, Surg. Major.
Conder, Henry.
Constable, F. C.
Cooper, Charles P.
Cornwall, James.
Crane, Surg. Major.
Crispin, Major.
Crockett, William T.
Curnin, J. J.
Currey, Charles.
Davidson, A., Lieut.-Col.
Doolittle, F. W., M. D.,
Douglas, James.
Dowden, Major.
Downing, William.
Ducat, M. Claude, Major.
Duxbury, J. R.
Dymock, Surg. Major.
Edginton, Alfred.
Etheridge, Colonel.
Ewing, Robert.
Fachiri, P.
Farran, George H.
Farran, Charles, F.
Fellows, W. B.
Ferguson, T. B.
Finlayson, David.
Fisher, Hugh D.
Fletcher, L.
Flynn, J.
Forbes, C. H. Buchanan.
Forbes, James A.
Forde, Arthur W.
Fox, Charles Edward.
Fraser, William.
Gamble, Henry.
Geary, Grattan.
Gibbs, Charles, Major.
Giles, Edward.
Gilder, Charles, Rev.
Gillmor, Captain.
Gill, T. Fellowes.
Gomes, P. F., G.G.M.C.
Gordon, W. E.
Graham, Quarter Master, R. A.
Gray, Wellington
Gray, J. Temperley, Doctor.
Griffiths.
Grommé, G.
Groom, C. J.
Gubbay, A. M.
Guigne, Christian de.
Hadow, Harry J.
Hall, W. G.
Hamilton, Richard E.
Hathornthwaite, James T.
Hawkins, Edward Luff.
Hay, Andrew.
Hearn, Risley V.
Hewett, G. B., Lieut.
Hilliard, W. E.
Hoggan, —, R. A.
Holt, Capt.
Hore, Fraser.
Hunter, G. Yeates, Surg. Maj.
Hutchinson, J. F.
Hynes, George J.
Hynes, Lewis G.
Ingle, George.
James, Evan M. H.
James, Percy V.
Jervis, Thomas.
John, Harry.
Johnson, J. R. Kirby.
Johnstone, Dr.
Jones, Hugh W.
Joynt, F. G., Dr.
Kealy, Mortimer.
Ker, William J.
Key, Richard L. T.
Kipling, J. Lockwood.
Kingsmill, J.
Kinahan, J., Surg. Major.
Kirkham, T. B.
Kittredge G.
Landon, Maurice.
Lang, Walter.
Latham, A.
Latham, F. L.
Leith, Edward Tyrrell.
Login, E. W.
Lucas, C., Lt. Colonel.
Lushington, jr., James L.
Lyon, I. B.
Lyons, Major.
Maclean, J. M.
Macaulay, W. M.
Mackenzie T. D.
MacLean, Robert MacLean.
Maconachie, Dr.
Macfadyen, Duncan.
McIver, Daniel.
Madden, J. L.
Maidment, John S.
Manson, G.
Mansfield, Edward.
Manuel, M. B.
Marshall, John.
Mathew, F.
Maule, Ward, Rev.
Melville, James.
Melvin, William F.
Merewether, Major, R. E.
Meurin, L., Right Rev.
Mills, John, Surg. Maj.
Millett, Captain.
Miller, Edward.
Moberly, Edward G.
McHinch, Alexander.
Moir, George W.
Molecey, George Twigge.
Montath, James.
Moray, Major.
Morland, Henry, Lieutenant.
Moultrie, G. W.
Mowat, M.
Murray, Reginald.
Nicol, J. Dyce.
Noble, G. E.
Nolke, O.
Niven, W., Doctor.
O'Connell, J.
Oldham, G. W., Captain.
Oliphant, Arthur C.
Orgill, J. Berwick.
Ormiston, George.
Ormiston, Thomas.
Orr, J. W.
Ostrehan, Eliott, Captain.
Paffard, George S.
Page, R. L., Rev., S.S.J.E.
Palmer, Lieut., R. N.
Payne, Charles D. P., Capt.
Peile, Arthur E.
Pendlebury, William.
Pereira, Wenceslaus.
Peterson, P.
Plowden, Walter Raleigh C.
Poole, Clement.
Ponte, James.
Poupardin, Marc.
Robinson, George Palmer.
Robertson, J. S. S., Rev
Robertson, P. W.
Rozario, Luiz Phelippe do.
Rose, J. Abernethy.
Roux, John.
Ruelberg, Oscar.
Russell, J. G.
Ryan, John.
Ryan, Patrick.
Sadleir, Captain.
Sargeaunt, Richard A., Capt.
Sassoon, E.
Saunders, Alfred D.
Sedgwick, F. W.
Sedgwick, Roger B.
Sexton, J. M., Major.
Sharpin, F. L., Rev.
Simpson, James.
Singer, L.
Skipsey, Richard A. R.
Slater, J. M.
Smith, Frederick Yorke.
Smith, James G.
Smith, Danvers, Captain.
Smith, Sidney, Dr.
Solomon, Selim S.
Spencer, C. F. H.
Spencer, Nathaniel.
Spencer, J. F.
Starling, M. H.
Stevens, Frederick W.
Stuart, Charles A.
Swanson, R.
Swift, Alfred.
Taylor, Andrew.
Taylor, George.
Taylor, James.
Thacker, W.
Thom, Richard.
Thom, W., Dr.
Thorburn, Charles J., Capt.
Thornhill, Captain.
Traill, Hamilton.
Trevor, Tudor.
Turner, H. J. C.
Turner, S. G. Drury, Captain.
Twiss, Lt.-Col.
Waddington, T., Lieut. Col.
Walsh, T. Prendergast B., Maj.
Walton, Rienzi.
Waring, Henry, Captain.
Weber, C. Lewis.
Wells, William.
Westlake, J.
Whitman, Bernard.
Willoughby, M. W., Major.
Weir, Doctor.
Winter, Charles A.
Wood, William Martin.
Worgan, C. J.
Wright, W. H., Captain.

NATIVES.

Anundrao Bhaskerji.
Ardaseer Dossabhaee Moonshee.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Bal Mangesh Waglé.
Balaji Pandurang.
Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee.
Bhasker Damodhur.
Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwala.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvis.
Byramjee Dadabhoy.
Cassum Hajee Mitha.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Cowasjee Dady Limjee.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwala.
Cumulsey Premjee.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady.
Dadoba Pandurung.
Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Apoo.
Dinshaw Jumsedjee Furdoonjee.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
Dinanath Rughoonath Khotey.
D. M. Lalcaca.
D. Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandoopwala.
Dorabjee Hormusjee Matta.
Duttatray Dajee Adhikary.
Eduljee Rustomjee.
Framjee Shapoorjee Dhunjibhoy.
Ganputrao Bhaskarji.
Govind Balcrustna.
Govind Kurkaray.
Gunputrao Govindrao.
Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwala.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady
Hunmuntram Petit.
Hurrychund Sadasewjee.
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Jeewajee Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy.
Joomabhoy Lalljee.
K. R. Viccajee.
Kashinath Trimbak Telang.
Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama.
Krishnarao G. Deshmukh.
Limjee Jamsetjee.
Madhowrao Bhaskerjee.
Maneckjee Curstjee Jamsetjee.
Morarji Gocul dass.
Muckoond Ramchundrajee.
Muncherjee Cawasjee Murzban.
Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.
Nana Moreba.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Narayan Daji, Dr.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
N. R. Motabhoy.
Poo unchund Munnylall Johary
Purshotumdass Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
Raghoonath Narrayen.
Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar.
Shamrao Pandurang.
Succaram Arjoon L. M.
Treecumjee Velljee.
Tribhovundass Nuthoobhoy.
Tribhowandass Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
Venayeck R. Luxamonji.
Venayek Wassoodew.
Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.
Vundravun Purshotumdass.
Wamonrao Damotherjee.
Wassoodeo Pandoorung.

FOOD EQUIVALENTS

FOR FACILITATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF NATIVE DIETARIES AND CALCUTION OF FOOD PROBLEMS GENERALLY.

A healthy male European adult of average height and weight in moderate work requires per day about 300 grains of nitrogen and 4,600 grains of carbon. In hard work about one-sixth more than these quantities is required; and about two-thirds of these quantities, viz., 200 grains of nitrogen and 3,070 grains of carbon, would be almost a starvation diet.

Nitrogen equivalents or number of ounces avoirdupois of each article of diet required to yield 300 grains of nitrogen.

Class A, where the carbon is in greater proportion to the nitrogen than 4,600 to 300.

		Ounces.
1	Carrots (Parkes)	750
2	Potatoes (")	3 0
3	Rice, Patna, purified (Polson)	60
4	Wheaten Bread, English Hospital, crust included	55
5	Rice, J. J. Hospital	52
6	Jowaree, Sorghum Vulgare (Parkes)	50
7	Common Millet, Panicum miliaceum (Parkes).	47
8	Bajree, Pancillaria spicata (")	43
9	Maize (Edward Smith)	39
10	Wheaten Bread (Baker's), J. J. Hospital, crust included	36
11	Oatmeal (Parkes)	35
12	Wheat Flour, J. J. Hospital	30

Class B, where the carbon is in less proportion to the nitrogen than 4,600 to 300.

		Ounces.
1	Good Milk, J. J. Hospital	90
2	Meat, uncooked (bone allowed for) (Parkes)	36
3	Fish, poor in nitrogen, eel and sole (Payen)	34
4	Toor, Cajanus indicus (Forbes Watson)	19
5	Gram, Cicer Arietinum (Parkes)	19
6	Fish rich in nitrogen, Mackerel (Payen)	18
7	Cooltee, Dolichos (Forbes Watson)	18
8	Oorred, Phaseolus (")	17
9	Dholl, Ervum lens (")	17
10	Pea, Pisum Sativum (")	16
11	Toor, rich specimen, J. J. Hospital	15
12	Bhoot, Soja Hispida (Forbes Watson)	11

Carbon equivalents i. e, number of ounces avoirdupois of each article required to yield 4,600 grains of carbon.

All grains and pulses	26 ounces.
Milk	150 "
Meat	90 "
Fish	56 "
Bread	34 "
Ghee, Oil, or Fat	13 "
Potatoes	90 "
Carrots	250 "
Sugar	23 "

Or in round numbers,—

6 oz.	Milk contain as much carbon as	1 oz.	of grain or pulse.
3½ oz.	Meat	1 oz.	" "
2 oz.	Fish	1 oz.	" "
1¼ oz.	Bread	1 oz.	" "
½ oz.	Ghee, Oil, or Fat	1 oz.	" "
3½ oz.	Potatoes	1 oz.	" "
10 oz.	Carrots or Green Vegetables	1 oz.	" "
⅞ oz.	Sugar	1 oz.	" "

Note.—The figures given represent fresh fish; dried fish ought to be reckoned as containing more nitrogen and carbon than fresh fish, say 1 of dried fish equals about two to three of fresh fish.

Unless meat or fatty substances in some form or other form a considerable portion of a diet, one to two ounces of fat per day should be allowed for each individual; a certain quantity of common salt and condiments should also be allowed.

EXPLANATION.

I. The number of ounces of any article of diet required, to yield 300 grains of nitrogen is shown as its nitrogen equivalent; these numbers therefore also show the relative value of each article as a source of nitrogen.

II. If less or more nitrogen than 300 grains is required reduce or raise the nitrogen equivalents in proportion; thus for 200 grains reduce the numbers by ⅓, for 150 grains by ½, and so on.

III. All articles may be replaced by others in the proportion of their respective nitrogen equivalents without altering the quantity of nitrogen.

IV. To give 4,600 grs. of carbon, 26 oz. of grains and pulses must be taken, as shown by the table of carbon equivalents.

V. For less than 4,600 grains of carbon, proportionately less than 26 oz. of grains and pulses must be taken.

VI. In calculating the carbon, allow 6 oz. of milk or 3½ oz. meat or potatoes or 2 oz. fish or 1¼ oz. bread or ½ oz. ghee, oil or fat, or 10 oz carrots, or ⅞ oz. sugar to reckon as 1 oz. grain or pulse.

VII. To construct a dietary, take any one article and replace it piecemeal by others in proportion of their nitrogen equivalents, adding one to two ounces of ghee, fat or oil, unless much meat or fatty substances are present, when less may be added.

VIII. After a replacing as directed by Rule VII., sum up the ounces of grains and pulses, adding for the other articles in the proportion stated in Rule VI. If the total equals 26 oz., 4,600 grains of carbon are present.

IX. If the total obtained by Rule VIII. is greater than 26 oz., and 4,600 grs. of carbon is required, replace an article of Class A by one of Class B; if less than 26 oz., replace one of Class B by one of Class A.

X. To analyze a dietary. For the nitrogen—for each article, establish a fraction with the number of ounces present in the dietry as the numerator, and the nitrogen equivalent as the denominator; add these fractions together, the sum is the fraction of 300 grains of nitrogen present. For the carbon—add together the number of ounces of grains and pulses, allow for the other articles in the proportion given in Rule VI.; make the total the numerator of a fraction, and 26 the denominator; the result is the fraction of 4,600 grains of carbon contained in the dietary.

XI. The tables of course may be used in calculating the cost of living on certain articles of food, in calculating subsistence allowance in famine districts, and as a ready reckoner in food problems generally.

EXAMPLES.

Illustrating the working of food problems by means of the table of food equivalents.

Example I.—Construction of a dietary. Articles of which it is to be composed: Rice, wheat flour, gram, meat and milk. 300 grains of nitrogen and 4,600 grains of carbon required.

1. Nitrogen equivalent for rice 60 ounces; divide this into any number (say ten) equal parts, and proceed to replace as follows:—

2. Replace say three parts or 3-10ths of a nitrogen equivalent for rice equal to 18 ounces, by 3-10ths of an equivalent equal 9 ounces of wheat flower.

3. Replace 2-10ths equal 12 ounces rice, by 2-10ths of a nitrogen equivalent of gram equal 3·8 ounces.

4. Re place 2-10ths equal 12 ounces rice, by 2-10ths of a nitrogen equivalent of meat equal 7·2 ounces.

5. Replace 1-10th equal 6 ounces rice by 1-10th of an equivalent of milk equal 9 ounces.

6. Add, in accordance with Rule VII., 1 ounce of ghree, oil, or fat.

7. Rice left equal 1—8-18ths equal 2-10ths of an equivalent, or 12 ounces.

8. Hence the articles in question taken in the following quantities give 300 grains of nitrogen:—

Wheat flour	9 oz
Rice	12 "
Gram	3·8 "
Milk	9 "
Meat	7·2 ".

and 1 oz. of ghee has been added to supply fat.

9. Now as to the carbon. The diet as above contains 9 by 12 by 3·8 equal 24·8 ounces of grains and pulses; add to this, in accordance with Rule VI., 2 oz for the 1 oz. of ghee, 1½ oz. for the 9 oz. of milk, and say 2 oz. for the meat equal 5·5 oz.; then 5 5 by 24·8 equal 30 3: hence quantity of carbon equal 303-2 60ths of 4,600 grains

10. The carbon being in excess may be reduced in accordance with Rule IX. by replacing by an article of Class B one of Class A, say meat for rice, deduct then 6 oz. of rice and add meat 3·6 oz. the grains and pulses now equal 18.8, the addition for ghee, milk and meat equal 6 5, total 25-3 equal 253 260ths of 4,600 grains of carbon; 35 oz. of fat or ghee, or in round numbers, ½ of an ounce would just make up the difference.

Result.—If the diet is composed of rice 6 oz., wheat flower 9 oz., gram 3·8 oz., milk 9 oz., meat 10·8 oz., fat or ghee 1½ oz., the required nitrogen and carbon, 300 and 4,600 grains is obtained. Of course salt and condiments should be added.

Example II.—Construction of a dietary: Articles of which it is to be composed, same as in Example I quantity of nitrogen required 200 grains, quantity of carbon 3,070 grains.

Repeat (in accordance with Rule II.) the process exactly as given in Example I., using 40 instead of 60 as the nitrogen equivalent of rice, 20 instead of 30 as the nitrogen equivalent of wheat flour, 12 2/3 as the nitrogen equivalent of gram, and 24 as the nitrogen equivalent of meat. For the carbon, in accordance with Rule V., use the number 17 1/3 in place of 26.

Example III.—Analysis of a dietary consisting of say 12 oz. rice, 8 oz. wheat flour, 4 oz toor, 4 oz. meat, and 1 oz. ghee (J. J. Hospital half diet B.)

1st—For the nitrogen 12 oz. rice equal 12 60ths of an equivalent; 8 oz. wheat flour equal 3-10ths; 4 oz. toor equal 4-19ths; 4 oz. meat equal 4-36ths: hence 12-60ths by 8-30ths by 4-19ths by 4-36ths by 240-300ths of 300 grains nitrogen equal nitrogen 240 grains.

2nd.—For the carbon, grains and pulses 12 by 8 by 4 equal 24, ghee 1 oz. by Rule VI. equal 2 oz., meat 4 oz., by Rule VI equal 1 1/7 oz. equal 24 by 2 by 1 1/7 equal 27 1/7-26ths of 4,600 grains carbon equal carbon 4,800 grains.

Example IV.—To find the least quantities of certain articles, say bajree and bhoot, which, when taken together, would yield per head per day a sub-sistence allowance of nitrogen 200 grains and carbon 3,070 grains.

Nitrogen equivalents for 300 grains nitrogen equal bajree 43 oz. and bhoot 11 oz.; 200 grains only required, hence 86 oz, bajree equal 600 grains, or enough nitrogen for 3 days; similarly bhoot 22 oz. equal 600 grains, of nitrogen. Carbon equivalent for grains and pulses 26 equal 4,600 grains; hence 52 equal 9,000 grains, or enough for 3 days.

Hence 86—22 equal 64, and 86—52 equal 34, and 34 divide 64 equal 531 by 22 equal bhoot 11·6 oz., and 52—11·6 equal 40·4 oz. bajree. Result quantity per head for 3 days, bhoot 11·6 oz. and bajree 40·4 oz.

Example V.—The population of a district live on wheat, flour and gram, eating them in the proportion of 3 parts wheat flour to one part gram: query—how much of each required per head per day for 200 grains of nitrogen?

2-3rds of the nitrogen equivalents equal 20 and 12⅔ respectively; 300 divide 20 equal 15, and 100 divide 12⅔ equal 4, and 15 by 4 equal 19; than 19 days' diet equal 300 oz. wheat flour and 100 oz. gram, and 300 divide 19 equal 15·8, and 100 divide 19 equal 5·2. Result required per head per day 15·8 oz. wheat flour and 5·2 oz. gram equal 200 grs. of nitrogen, and 15·8 by 5·2 or 21 equal 21-26ths of 4,600 grains carbon.

Note.—Regard should always be paid to the relative proportions in which by custom or habit articles of food are consumed by a population. This often indicates a limit of digestibility which ought not to be greatly exceeded.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Paraguay, 1179 tons, Captain W. G. Williamson, sailed on Saturday last in ballast for Kurrachee.

H. M. S. Dalhousie, 1060 tons, Capeain Warner, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, with Lieut. Mayhew, and some private followers.

The Barque Night Hawk, 651 tons, Captain C. H. Blaney, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta with a cargo of 21,000 Indian maunds salt, and a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain A. Gray, which Government has chartered, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cutch Mandvie (January 22nd)

The ship Cavour, 1319 tons, Captain L. Evans' arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool (August 14th), with a cargo of 1873 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Lawrence and Co.

The s. s. W. H. Atkinson, 873 tons, Captain G. Harland, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Canal with a cargo of 2,902 bales cotton, 463 bales wool, 748½ cwts linseed, 530 cwts. galls, 819 cwts. hemp, and sundries.

The ship Flora, 814 tons, Captain John Cameron, arrived in harbour on Saturday last for Liverpool (September 13th), with a cargo of 1,124 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The following passengers proceeded by s.s. Oriental, which left Calcutta on the 20th instant for the Coast and Bombay:—Mr. H. Christian, Colonel and Mrs. Randall, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Hill, Miss Chater, Miss Jordan, Mr. Chater, Mr Hall and Mrs. Dickenson.

The ship Lydia Scholfield, 1218 tons, Captain E. B. Forstyh, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Boston (August 28th) with a cargo of 1,360 tons ice, 8,000 cases kerosine oil, 300 cases turpentine, and 100 bales drills. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor & Co.

The s. s. Arratoon Apcar, 959 tons, Captain Montgomery, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Shields (December 13th), calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal, with 1,200¼ tons coal and 50¼ cwts coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Assyria, 969 tons, Captains E. W. Howell, sailed on Saturday last for the Coast, Calcutta, and China, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Calicut—Mr. Tobor and Mr. Gadesden. For Cannanore—Major and Mrs. Lidderdale For Tellicherry—Mr. James Hay and servant, and Mr. C. H. B. Forbes. For Vingorla—Mr. Burgess, Mr. G. Gough and servant, and Mr. R. Skyes. For Carwar—Mr. W. H. Shead and two servants. For different ports—Seven deck passengers.

The s. s. Cathay, from London, via the Suez Canal, arrived in the Madras roads on the 22nd instant with the following passengers:—For Madras—Mr. D. P. Mackenzie, Mr. O. S. Skerving, Miss Georges, Mr. O. A. Hains, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Galloway and infant, Lady Howard de Walden, Hon'ble Charlotte Ellis, and Hon'ble E. Ellis. For Rangoon—Mrs. H. Browne. For Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Lillingstone, Miss G. Campbell, J. M. Gaselee, Mr. Ede, Mrs. Rochfort, Mrs. C. Williamson, Miss E. Small, Mr. Savage, Col. A. E. Osborne, Miss A. Richards, a Budhist priest, Mr. Halback and Mr. Daland.

HIGH COURT.—24th January.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimatbai, daughter of Alloo Paroo, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

MOTIONS.

712-73—Remington Hore and Langley—Henry Gamble &c. v Jamshetjee Bomanjee Wadia and others—Hearn Cleveland and Peile

538-72—Shamrao P.—Sorabjee Hormusjee v Goolbai, widow and others—In person (part heard).

810-73—Jefferson and Payne—Laxmibai, widow, &c. v Premjee Issur and another—Janardhun.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

MOTION FOR JUDGMENT.

646-72—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aishabibi widow v Shaik Mahomed Patel and others—Rimington Hore and Langley and Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbonjee v. Hannabaee alias Rahalbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

522-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Lalljee Jairam v. Hajee Sooleman Hajee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Colmet Mathews de Souza—Dr Dallas.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewakiall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr Hearn.

92-73—M H Khan—Gulla Roopajee and another v Bhagoobai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

LONG CAUSES.

681-72—Dr. Dallas (for Pauper)—Sartur Narsoo Dharmajee v Aukul Lingu Nagu—In person.—Part heard.

292-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchundra v Chandrasett Bapushett and others

492-71—Leather Crawford and Boevey—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v Punna Kustnajee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

324-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cowasjee Press and Co. v The Appollo Press Company—Manisty and Fletcher.

INDIAN ITEM.

We hear of a fatal accident having occurred at Jutog, Simla, on the 15th, from the discharge of a fowling piece. It appears that two men of the Jutog battery were going out on a shooting excursion. They were going down a staircase, the one in front of the other, the latter having his gun loaded and capped. The hammer caught the banisters or some other protruding object on the stairs, and fell; the piece went off and the whole discharge entered the shoulder downward through the heart of the poor fellow in front, and killed him on the spot.

THE FAMINE.

(*Friend of India Jan. 22.*)

The increasing gravity of the position in Bengal has led the Governor-General to take two significant steps during the week. A *Gazette Extraordinary* yesterday afternoon notified the appointment of Sir Richard Temple to visit Behar with full powers to direct relief operations, reporting to Sir George Campbell. And it was decided in Council on Thursday, as announced in our last overland edition, that Government will not visit Simla this year. Such a decision has for some time been anticipated as inevitable, if rain held off as it has done. This is no mere concession to public opinion, as all who have watched Lord Northbrook's career will believe, but is the result of a sense of duty. Whether Sir George Campbell's health withstands another hot season, as he is determined to try, or whether he breaks down under the strain of a fourth year's administration under such circumstances, it is equally important that the Governor-General, Sir William Muir, and their colleagues should be at hand. Were the Lieutenant-Governor absolute, or had he the money power of the purse beyond the happily small provincial limits, the public would have complete confidence even if the Simla exodus took place. As it is, it will be only equitable to give compensation to the subordinate officials, chiefly uncovenanted, who will really suffer by this change of plan, from their liability to pay rent for house which they cannot now occupy. There will be no saving to the Treasury, for all the Simla arrangements were made for 1874 before the alarm of October. The Governor-General will also, doubtless, see that the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab make Allahabad and Lahore their head-quarters for the year.

Famine has now been officially recognised, and at least a fortnight before even we expected it. Both the Governments of India and Bengal have formally decided that "the time has now come for making definite and systematic arrangements for the distribution of charitable relief, so that as soon as the actual necessity first appears everything may be found in working order." Relief Committees are to be organised and subscriptions raised whenever there is appearance of serious distress, Government doubling all private contributions. The very best man for the purpose in all India, the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, senior member of the old Revenue Board, has been recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor as President of a Central Relief Committee, at Calcutta, for all Bengal. Mr. Schalch was one of the very few officials who did their duty in the Orissa calamity. To relieve the block of transport on the railways, to which unfortunately private importers have been sacrificed, local officers have been told to use discretion in pushing forward State grain, and Mr. Commissioner Hankey has been appointed special inspector. Where the water routes fail, in the districts north of the Ganges, cart trains are organised.

No. 112.

From Arthur Howell, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—dated Calcutta, 15th January 1874.

Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Agriculture and Horticulture. Famine.

Sir,—In reference to the passage as per foot-note in the letter No. 604 of the 16th December 1873, from the Governor-General to the Government of Bengal, I am to address you further as follows.

2. The Governor-General in Council had observed with much satisfaction that, in view to the scarcity in the provinces under the Government of Bengal, many zemindars have incurred or are incurring outlay for the benefit of their estates or of their tenantry and dependents, and it is hoped that many more zemindars will act in a similar manner. Under these particular circumstances, some zemindars may find temporary difficulty in paying the instalments of land revenue with the punctuality which is usually observed and enforced. In such cases Government would by no means desire to adopt the coercive measures which are authorised by law, and is ready to allow some reasonable period within which the zemindar might discharge fully his obligations to the State. But it would, on the other hand, be necessary that this measure should be restricted to cases where, by reason of his exertions for the public benefit, the zemindar might be in temporary difficulty. And it is to be understood that the occurrence of scarcity is not by itself a reason for postponement of revenue instalments in Bengal and Behar, where the land revenue has been permanently settled at rates which represent a small proportion of the revenue which would have been realised under temporary settlement, or of the rent paid by the land.

3. But it is not inconsistent with these principles that the State should deal liberally with these zemindars who may have distinguished, or who may yet distinguish, themselves by employing labour on works of permanent improvement of the land, or importing grain for distribution, or sustaining their ryots in a season of difficulty, or by any act of munificence towards their tenantry, or of charity towards the people in reference to the scarcity, which may be shown to the satisfaction of the Collector.

4. In such special cases the Collector should refrain from the application of any coercive process in respect to unpaid arrears of the instalment now due (12th January), and may exercise a discretion in postponing the discharge of part or whole of the coming instalments of the 28th March and the 28th June. Care should be taken that this course is adopted only in the cases specified above; and each case where the Collector may exercise this discretion should be afterwards fully reported for the information of the Divisional Commissioner and the Board of Revenue.

5. Ordinarily the arrear would have to be discharged together with the subsequent instalments, but the Collector might, with the sanction of superior authority, distribute the instalments over a longer term not exceeding two years from the date of the original postponement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. P. Howell, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Lord Northbrook does not doubt that on such communications being made to them, zemindars will either make advances to such cultivators from their own funds or accept with alacrity the assistance offered by Government for this purpose. But if these expectations should not be realised, and difficulty is found with regard to security for advances made directly to cultivators, His Excellency is ready to consider whether some legislative provision should not be made to the effect that the landlord shall stand security for the repayment.

Digitised with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

Our Cabul correspondent states that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has sent a letter to the Ameer of Cabul acknowledging himself at present a loyal subject of the Ameer, but at the same time protesting against the injustice which has been done him by the Ameer by appointing Sirdar Abdoola Jan his successor. Yakoob Khan has declined however to attach his signature to the document allowing Abdoola Jan's succession and declares that he will not have any illumination or rejoicings in Herat in his honour; and that it is not his intention to create any disturbance during the Ameer's lifetime, but that on his decease, he intends to fight tooth and nail to depose the boy who has superseded him. The letter is said to conclude with an expression of the Sirdar's conviction that the Ameer will be displeased with him on reading it, but he urges that he is justified in the tone he has adopted by the injustice which has been done him and the disgrace he has suffered.

It is stated that the Ameer on receiving this letter at first remained silent, but afterwards spoke out saying that though he was aware that the Sirdar should have been appointed his successor, yet he was powerless in the matter; that he considered him fully qualified in every respect for the Ameership; that as the Sirdar had written in an improper spirit, he will be obliged to punish him for it, by causing some misfortune to happen to him. Nowroz Khan, Yakoob Khan's uncle, is also to be punished. It is stated, our correspondent avers, that the Ameer intends advancing on Herat in the summer.

Our Dera Ismael Khan correspondent states that the Jumsheydee tribe, a clan which always revolts against the Ameer during the winter, who is unable to oppose them, owing to the heavy snow—has as usual this season again revolted. The Ameer has therefore despatched three foot regiments and one cavalry regiment under the command of General Gholam Hyder Khan to oppose them; when the General arrived close to their hills, the Ameer despatched Colonel Roostum Khan also to aid the General. The Ameer has told the Colonel that if he succeed in defeating the Jumsheydee tribe, he will appoint him a General and despatch him to Candahar. Colonel Roostum Khan therefore proceeded with a regiment of cavalry to their country, on reaching which he addressed a letter to the Mulliks of the tribe, telling them to fight with Gholam Hyder Khan, but to submit themselves to him. The Mulliks on receiving this letter brought it to the General, who took it and the Mulliks to the Ameer. The Ameer on this disgraced Roostum Khan and dimissed him. The Mulliks then acknowledged their submission to the Ameer, who granted Noor Mahomed Khan and Ifthikhar Khan, the chief Mulliks, two horses and 1000 rupees. They also agreed to supply from their tribe enough men for these two regiments and the Ameer has therefore sent Syud Meer Khan to collect the requisite number of men.

Our Cabul correspondent states, that some dispute has arisen between Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkestan, and Naib Afizoolla Khan, the ruler of Badakshan. They have therefore complained to the Ameer of Cabul. The former states that Hafizoolla Khan has been extorting 3 lacs of rupees from the people of the surrounding parts of Badakshan—that if he continues to do so the people will be entirely ruined. Hafizoolla Khan states that Naib Mahomed Alum Khan has been spending money on his own account from the Treasury and is very extravagant. The Ameer is enquiring into the facts of complaints.

The same correspondent states, that Sirdar Mahomed Yarkoob Khan is the general subject of conversation amongst the people of Cabul. The Ameer has therefore directed that any one who speaks about him should be punished.

Also that several Candahar Chiefs are in league with the Sirdar and are in correspondence with him. This has come to the knowledge of the Ameer, who has written to the Governor of Candahar, Sufdar Alee Khan, to try and seize their letters and send them on to him.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE KHIVA CAMPAIGN.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, Dec. 27.

The first book upon the Khiva campaign would be an interesting contribution to military literature even if there were others likely to follow. We are indebted for this acceptable gift to Lieutenant Stumm, of the Prussian Hussars, the only non-Russian officer who took part in the Expedition. Though written from an exclusively military point of view, and refraining from all notice of men and things, it contains no small amount of instructive intelligence on the unknown oasis of the Central Asian steppe. A few extracts which I am going to make, while giving the reader an idea of the intrinsic value of the book, will acquaint him with some of the most notable facts communicated by its observant and judicious author.

Lieutenant Stumm begins by telling us that the remote situation of the Khanate in the midst of an almost inaccessible desert has long encouraged the inhabitants to commit depredations on territory possessed, or at any rate claimed, by the Russians. When in 1871 the Russians found that they would have shortly to go to war with the unruly sons of the wilderness, they despatched an officer of the Imperial Engineers, who entered the mysterious locality in disguise and succeeded in bringing home a map of the fortifications and environs of the capital. As his *incognito* could not have been maintained without an accurate knowledge of one or two Oriental languages, the School of Eastern Philology does not seem to exist for nothing at St. Petersburg. Nor is the art of managing the natives less developed than proficiency in their various tongues. Notwithstanding the preliminary reconnoitres, the troops of Colonel (now General Lamakine, with whom Lieutenant Stumm entered the fabulous East, mainly relied for their guidance upon some wandering Khirgese hired on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea. These accommodating foreigners, being very well paid indeed, proved perfectly faithful, and this not only when marching at the head of the Russian columns with loaded rifles in dangerous contiguity, but also when carrying letters through the lonely wilderness without any one to control their steps. Throughout the campaign they supplied the postal service so regularly that when the author of our book reached the dry bed of Lake Aibugir, a letter which had left Berlin only 50 days before was placed in his hands by the Khirgese carrier. Reckoning about 12 days from Berlin to Petrovsk, on the western shore of the Caspian, less than 40 days were required for the passage to Kinderli Bay and the crossing of the intermediate waste.

While marching over the sterile plateau of the Ust Urt the author had ample opportunity for acquainting himself with the capacity for endurance forming so prominent a feature in the character of the Russian soldier. Without mentioning minor exploits of the kind, the following will suffice as an example. Having approached what was formely Lake Aibugir, General Lamakine learned by special messenger that General Werovkine, the commander of the Orenburg column, had already arrived on Khivese territory, and was waiting for him somewhere between Urga and Kungrad. As the degree of resistance which would be offered could not be foreseen, General Lamakine determined to hurry with the cavalry to the support of his brother commander. To do so the more quickly, he boldly left the line of wells, marching right through the desert in the direction of Kungrad. For three days his forces threaded their way through the wilderness without finding a drop of water fit to drink for either man or beast. The men, having been inured to this hardship by previous deprivation, did not feel it so very severely, while the horses, it seems, made a virtue of necessity, and, as they could get nothing better, drank the brackish pools occurring at intervals in the arid expanse. During these three terrible days the horsemen were about 12 hours on horseback at a stretch, enduring the chill of the morning with the same equanimity as the fiery breath of the noontide heat and the sudden lowering of the temperature at night. They were immediately followed by the infantry, who had to undergo the like sufferings before reaching the inhabited territory of the Khanate. The distance traversed by both arms is calculated by our author at 120 miles, which it would seem was almost as rapidly gone over by the infantry as the cavalry. On the losses incurred he is silent. They cannot have been trifling when it is considered that the cavalry depended only upon gin, while the infantry, wading all day through the scorching sand, had nothing to drink but spirits and a pint of salt water on the first day, and half a pint on the second, carried for them on the backs of their camels. All this while the temperature was at the fearful height of 40 deg. Reaumur; and yet we are told the men pushed steadily on, and were cheerful at the hope of relief ahead. The author does not hesitate to call this heroic march one of the greatest achievements ever performed by a body of armed men. I have heard him discourse on the subject with the same vigour and admiration with which he writes upon it.

When the Russians reached the colonized portion of the Khanate, they were surprised at the scientific style of the fortifications encountered every now and then. Though of antiquated shape, somewhat clumsy in outline, and of insufficiently solid material, they supplied ample proof that the men who had planned and erected them were conversant with the rules of their art. The deserted camp at Kara Baili was protected on three sides by an earthwork seven feet high, with banquettes of six feet and a deep fosse partly filled with water; on the fourth side was the Amu. The capital of Khiva, too, presented the aspect of a strong fort, guarded by numerous bastions. Nor were the tactics of the defenders of an altogether despicable nature. Besides being skilled in the usual stratagems of ambush and surprise, suddenly starting up out of the ground and disappearing as rapidly, they knew something about manœuvring large bodies systematically in sight of and in opposition to the enemy. At the encounter at Mangit, for instance, they had posted their infantry and Artillery on a ridge of hills crossing the road the Russians were obliged to pursue, with clouds of horsemen swarming in front. As the Russians advanced the native cavalry drew more and more to the right, and, without leaving the front of the *gros* exposed, tried to outflank the approaching enemy. The move was the more ingenious as the outflanking force had the Amu on their right, with cannon in position on the opposite bank and field artillery in the centre of the main body. Having vainly endeavoured to stem the progress of the hostile horse, who were steadily advancing on their left, the Russians eventually could not prevent their rushing upon the rear with fearful impetus and speed. Why the attack, which had been designed with so much ingenuity, did did not succeed, we shall see at once. Before leaving this part of the subject we wish, however, to emphasize what is repeatedly dwelt upon by Lieutenant Stumm. The instance mentioned is only one illustration of the able tactics pursued by the native commanders all through, or, at any rate, as long as they succeeded in keeping their troops well in hand. The impression produced upon the Russians by this unexpected display of military judgment was so great that General Lamakine, who had entered the Khanate with the notion of meeting a savage enemy, thought it necessary to adopt the precautions usual in European warfare. Obviously, the descendants of those who fought in the victorious hosts of Genghis Khan had not quite forgotten their former prowess, and perhaps had even added something to their store of military knowledge since the days of their mighty chief.

But all availed nothing; though they might know something of tactics, and were sufficiently disciplined to turn their knowledge to account, the Russians knew more. Though they fought with the utmost bravery, and on half-a-dozen occasions hurled their wild horsemen into the very enclosure of the hostile camp or into the marching columns of the enemy, the Russians were no cowards either. Last, not least—and this is the most important point, which decided the campaign before it was fairly begun—though they had cannon and rifles of mediæval make, the Russians confronted them with the best specimens of German and American manufacture to be had. Once more the rockets, which have done duty so often in Central Asia, frightened the horses of the cavalry; once more the infantry, when the troopers found it impossible to rein in their rebellious steeds, were thrown into consternation by revolving grenades thrown out of Krupp guns of the latest fashion; and if the main body stood their ground, nevertheless, trying to fight it out with their heavy match-locks and unwieldy ordnance, the Russian infantry walked up, and out of the Berdan rifle—a cross between the Chassepot and the Dreyse—poured a deadly hailstorm into the ranks of their helpless adversaries. Thus it was chiefly the want of efficient arms which doomed the indigenous troops to destruction the moment they stood face to face with an European drilled force. They could certainly not compare in strategy with the commanders arrayed against them, but they knew enough to have applied their impetuous bravery to some good purpose if only they had had the means. Then was seen the wisdom of the Russian decree which prohibits the importation of arms into the steppe, except by way of Krasnovodsk and Alexandrovsk, where these dangerous playthings are only permitted to a chosen few, as the highest reward a native can receive.

But if the Khivese had only obsolete ordnance at their disposal, they were too well up in artillery practice to indulge any hopes of resistance after the experience of the first two or three fights. Soon after the Mangit combat the army dispersed, the infantry either running away or sheltering itself in fortified towns, while the cavalry, chiefly consisting of Turcomans, carried on a sort of guerilla warfare with no definite object in view. It was probably owing to the panic created by the disasters reported by the retreating troops that the most necessary measures of defence were omitted in this part of the campaign. The central districts of the Khanate, which the Russians had entered by this time, are intersected by a whole network of deep and rapid canals, running from the Amou in the direction of the western steppe. Nothing could have been more easy than to inundate the country by damming up these watercourses; nothing more simple than to destroy the wooden bridges over them. Indeed, as Lieutenant Stumm tells us, the Russians were fully prepared for some such expedient being adopted by an enemy who had thus far shown no little skill and resource. But hardly anything of the kind was attempted after the telling lesson administered at Mangit and in some minor skirmishes. Directly defeat was incurred the Tartar mind gave it all up as a bad job. The Russians marched, with little or no resistance, through a country where each step might have been contested with every prospect of success. More than this, the fierce fellows who had but lately confronted the needle-gun in solid array now not only omitted flooding the plains but, with bare heads and in humble posture, met the conqueror outside the open gates of their penitent towns. It is not in the Asiatic to resist the inevitable.

Only when the invading force pitched their camp before the capital was their renewed opposition. The immense walls of the place, studded with numerous artillery, inspired the defenders with fresh courage. But they were too much flurried by what had preceded to do anything effectual. Their artillery practice in the field is praised as remarkably good by our authority; yet when the Staff of Generals Werovkine and Lamakine neared the principal gate of the city with the van, marching through a narrow lane with high walls on either side, 60 cannon-balls were fired over their heads without any visible exertion being made to alter the direction of the muzzle the whole time. Hardly a man of the Staff, says Lieutenant Stumm, who was present on the occasion, could have escaped had they resorted to this simple rectification of their aim. A little later the Russian heavy guns battered down the gate and the barricade in front. Then the last semblance of resistance ceased. The next day, upon the Russians entering Khiva in storming parties the shots fired upon them were few and far between. A few days more and the inhabitants associated with the victors in the most familiar style in shop and hostelry, and gaily thronged to hear the bands playing wherever the inspiriting sounds were to be enjoyed.

If the Russians—but this is a remark altogether beyond the limits our author imposes upon himself—continue to overawe the inhabitants of the Khanate by a strong garrison, they will shortly succeed in making them not only obedient subjects, but also serviceable tools. The discomfited Tartar always meekly surrenders and tries to make his peace. Even the Turcoman nomad of the wild steppe has no chance of holding out against the new rulers of the region. Being dependent upon the corn of the oases, the moment the Russians have established their supremacy all round the steppe, the son of the wilderness must give in, whether he will or not. After the conquest of Khiva, the environs of the Attreck and Merv rivers are the only arable districts whence the Turcomans can provision themselves. Whether these will remain unconquered may be gathered from the recent intelligence announcing another campaign in the south for the Spring. Only the other day the St. Petersburg *Golos* laid down the theory that Russia, like every civilized country coming in contact with half-civilized races, must extend her frontiers until she meets with a safe and easily defended border line. This border, we were told, need not be a river or a chain of mountains, the only requisite being that it shall be religiously respected by the dwellers on the other side. If this principle is followed out, it is easy to foresee that the Russians will find it impossible to stop short of the Anglo-Indian frontier, and that the gallant Turcoman horse will soon have occasion to fight with better weapons in the service of the Czar.

Colonel Venukoff, who may be called the official geographer of Central Asia, states in the monthly number of the Russian Geographical Society Reports for December that the details communicated to you respecting the Amou exploring squadron are not yet quite settled. *Apropos* of this, the Russians who have just surveyed the lower course of that river have failed to discover the waterfall near Nokus, described by M. Vambery—a fact of some importance as affecting the navigation of a stream which is the high road to Afghanistan.

Redoubled energy is being displayed in effecting communication between European Russia and Central Asia. The concessions for the Samara-Orenburg, the Perm-Ekaterinburg, and the Samara-Uzalsk Railways have just been officially signed and handed over to the respective *entrepreneurs*. Of these lines the first forms a portion of the present and usual route to Tashkent; the second opens up the mines of the Ural, and leads to the place whence the Central Asia highway of M. Lesseps is to start; while the last (which is to be only a tramway) bring the south-western portion of the Orenburg steppe within reach, and will, perhaps, induce the Khirgese of the region to cultivate agriculture.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S ANNUAL COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1873.
(*Concluded from our Saturday's issue.*)

To discuss the prospects of our market for the ensuing year is not an inviting theme. Our experience of annual forecasts at this season has been of late years the reverse of encouraging. Were it not that something is expected to be said, it were better to avoid altogether the bootless attempt to weigh and measure the ocean of uncertainties that lies before us in the coming twelve months. The fatal defect in forecasting the future at this period of the year is that the size of the American crop is so uncertain, and our experience of recent years has shown conclusively that no information which we can possibly draw from America is at all to be relied upon. At this time last year the current estimates were 300,000 bales too small, the year before they were 300,000 bales too large, the one before they were 500,000 bales too small, the one before 400,000 bales too small, and so on. Now a mistake of 300,000 or 400,000 bales in the estimate of the crop usually causes a difference of 1d to 2d per lb in the price when the error is discovered, say by April or May, hence it happens that we are liable to have the most careful anticipations of the future entirely upset by circumstances which cannot by any possibility be foreseen or provided against. For several years past it has seldom been possible to estimate the supply for the season approximately before April or May, and we fear that this year will form no exception to the rule. It must therefore be borne in mind that all anticipations of the future are at this period hypothetical in a high degree, and entirely dependent upon the estimate or guess accepted for the American crop.

We should have said a few weeks ago that all the best information from America was pointing to rather a short crop. The season had been a wet one. Worms had done great damage on the rich bottom lands, and an early killing frost had apparently curtailed the picking season not a little. Such weather in former times would have been considered a sure sign of a deficient yield, and we were therefore inclined to think 3½ millions not an unfair estimate, even after allowing for the great area planted and the extraordinary quantity of fertilizers used.

The prodigious receipts at the ports during the month of December have disturbed these opinions not a little; they have far exceeded anything known since the war, and last week was considerably higher than the largest figure (198,000 bales) ever attained before. Various explanations have been furnished of these enormous deliveries; it is said that planters were prevented sending their cotton down freely in October and November, owing to the scarcity of currency, and that now the difficulty is removed, and they are making up leeway; the rivers also all in good navigable condition, where as last year they were just the opposite. Besides at this time last year the "Epizootic" or horse disease was seriously hampering transportation, so that a great difference was naturally to be expected in favour of this year when every facility exists for sending cotton down. No doubt there is some force in these considerations, but the scale of receipts is so far beyond what every one expected that we cannot but conclude the crop has been underestimated. We cannot think that planters would hurry their cotton at this rate if they believed in a short crop, nor be eager to sell at 2d per lb. below the corresponding price last year.

Within the last few weeks some interesting information has been supplied from America about the character of the crop, which throws light upon these immense receipts. Parties who have recently travelled in the South state that very large crops have been made in the Upland districts owing to the extensive use of fertilisers, which a wet season has made more than usually productive. We are also informed that the cultivation of cotton has spread far more of late years into the Northern Cotton belt, where white labour is abundant, and where a more skilful method of culture prevails. We are informed that heavy crops are now made as far North as Virginia by means of manuring the land. We believe scarcely any cotton was grown there before the war or for some years afterwards.

Another feature has to be noticed, the Western farmers who have been getting poor prices for their produce for several years are in some cases moving Southwards, and a considerable stream of emigration is going into Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. Consequently the old methods of computing the cotton crops are proving to be fallacious. The proportion grown on the Uplands is far greater and on the bottom lands much less than it was formerly, and for that reason a wet season has not the unfavourable effect it had formerly.

There seems to be no doubt that poor crops have been made this year in Louisiana, Mississippi, and much of Alabama. These States formerly used to produce one-third to one-half of the crop, but the centre of gravity has moved Northwards, and it appears now as though the large yield in the northern and Middle belt quite compensates for short crops in the Mississippi Valley. One very important point remains to be noted. It is allowed on all sides that the old system of large plantations is passing away; the old planters were so improverished by the war, that they have not been able to keep their heads up since, and have been compelled gradually either to sell or lease their land to small farmers, in some cases white, in some black, and in others on joint occupancy. This has brought a more energetic mode of cultivation into practice, and has stimulated the industry of the South more than under the days of slavery, and we hear on all sides that the free negro is working well, whether he farms his own plot or works on shares with a white man. It appears in fact that a gradual revolution is taking place in the husbandry of the South, and it is all in favour of making the land more productive than before. We consider this to be of vast importance to our spinning and manufacturing interests, for it affords a surer basis of supply than we have heretofore been accustomed to.

The favorite crop figure in America now appears to be 4 millions; a few still cling to 3½ millions, but as many more incline to 4½ millions, and certainly the receipts at the moment look more like the large than the small figure.

Recalling what we have already said of the extreme uncertainty of American estimates, we should say that upon the basis of a four million crop there is an ample supply of cotton for the world's requirements. The consumption of the world out of the last American crop was as nearly as can be computed—allowing for the mistake at stock-taking—3,700,000 bales, leaving a surplus of fully 200,000 bales on hand on 1st September.

During the twelve months covered by this crop the consumption will probably increase a little in Europe under the influence of the lower price, but as a good deal of short time has been worked in America the past three months, it will be rather less there. Altogether we do not see how 4 millions of bales can be actually consumed, but it may be absorbed by the trade if prices keep low, as they held small stocks at the opening of the season. We do not think that the spinning capacity of Great Britain can be at all increased this coming year; hardly any mills are building, and it is difficult to get as much work out of the machinery as before, owing to the extension of holidays and shorter hours among the operatives. We think any increase of the consumption of American cotton will only be from superseding Surats. The same holds good on the Continent, where trade has been very poor for a long time, and spinners are certainly not increasing their aggregate consumption.

The prospects of supply from India are good. To our surprise, we learn that there is a considerable increase of planting in the Berars (the Oomrawuttee district), and all the accounts of the crops in Western India are favourable. As Bombay has a fair amount of last crop still to ship, we think that she should be able to send to Europe more than last year, unless prices rule so very low that large stocks remain up-country in the hands of the growers. From Madras larger supplies are coming forward, but from Calcutta we look for very little, owing to the low price to which Bengal cotton has sunk. Altogether, we think that India, even at present prices, will send as much cotton as last year, while any rise in price might draw considerably more. Brazil promises to send more than last year, but not so much as the year before, and Egypt is expected to give a crop equal to the last. Surveying the whole cotton field, we should say that the present prospect is good for spinners, but not encouraging for speculative operations. It seems probable that Liverpool will be a heavy receiver of cotton during the spring months, and as spinners are themselves large importers, we fear that it will be an unsatisfactory market to the importer. Nor is the state of trade in Manchester such as to encourage sanguine views: considerable stocks of both goods and yarns are held by producers. The great check given by the Bengal famine to the demand for Calcutta has told seriously upon the makers of these goods, and there are at present no signs of buoyancy in the Manchester market.

To set against this, the great fact remains that cotton is fully 2d per lb cheaper than at this time last year, and 1d per lb below the average of the year. It is held by many that this comparative cheapness fully compensates for the prospect of abundant supply; and undoubtedly a sanguine feeling exists in America, whence considerable orders have recently come to buy for arrival. We should say that a range of 8d to 8½d for middling Uplands is not unreasonable for the average of the year, with a crop of 4 millions, but it remains to be seen whether such prices can be supported during the pressure of import in the spring months. We think that will turn very much upon the question whether there will be a reduced area planted this coming season. If the idea of a short crop following this one gets afloat a decided advance upon present rates might occur, somewhat similar to what happened in 1871; but if it is found that an equal area is planted, it will be hard to move the market, for people will argue that if an indifferent season like the last has given 4 million bales, a good season will give 4½ millions or more next year.

Our own view is that no great decrease of cultivation is to be looked for, if present prices, say 8d or over, rule at the time of planting. We do not think these prices unremunerative to the mass of small cultivators. We should think that a decidedly lower price would be required to throw back cultivation to any great extent.

We pen these remarks with the full consciousness that the course of the market will be quite different if receipts run out early in the spring, and restore short estimates of crop. We will then see considerable speculation, and an advance to 9d or more; but if, on the other hand, the present scale of receipts is a true gauge of the crop, and by March or April 4½ millions come into favour, we should expect great depression to rule here, and very low price to be reached. People will be mistaken if they look for a great revulsion of price, such as took place after the monster crop of 1870-71; that crop of 4,350,000 bales, was preceded by one of 3,120,000 bales, and followed by one of 2,975,000 bales, making the average of the three years 3½ millions, so that the superabundance we had for a few months was readily absorbed, the normal state of the three years being one of scarcity; but this large crop follows one of nearly four millions, and it is, to say the least, extremely improbable that any such falling off will occur next season as happened after the great crop of 1870-71. The cotton supply of the world appears at last to have fairly overtaken the consuming power, and there is ground to hope that enough will now be produced from year to year at a moderate legitimate price, such as will yield fair remuneration alike to grower and consumer.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for ingle Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents:
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OR PREMIUM BEING MADE.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or References for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY COWASJEE has removed from No. 30 to No. 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in general that he has always on hand an extensive STOCK of GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATEDWARES, of every description; Lamps and Lustres of the best make; Filters of all sizes, from Doulton and Watts; Rich Toilet sets, complete, which he offers FOR SALE at much REDUCED PRICES. Articles given on hire for a day or month.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra „ 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund „ 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee „ 1869, First Prize.
Bombay „ 1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s. Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

OPIUM.—£200 AND £100. The above sums are offered for the best and second best ESSAYS on "BRITISH OPIUM POLICY AND ITS RESULTS TO INDIA AND CHINA."

SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, SIR H. BARTLE FRERE, and SIR LOUIS MALLET have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

All ESSAYS INTENDED FOR COMPETITION are to be in the hands of one of the above-named gentlemen, or of J. W. PEASE, Esq., M.P., 18, Princes Gardens, Kensington, London, by the Thirty-First of May, 1874.

Each Essay to be signed by a motto, or word, and to have with it a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the writer.

The result of the adjudication will be published in the papers wherein this advertisement appears.

All Essays, except those to which the prizes are awarded, will be returned to the writers, but use may be made of the facts contained in any.

The Essays will be judged, not so much by literary merit, as by the value of the information conveyed, and of the conclusions arrived at.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

	£	s.	d.
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.			
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	9
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.			
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).			
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).			
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	13	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.			

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.

Railway Time Tables:—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Rajpootana State Railway.
- Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
- Punjaub and Delhi Division.
- Sind section.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—
- P & O. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjab Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Rote to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

GRAPHINE

OR
PORTABLE "PAPER" INK."
Price per Packet....8 Annas.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Xmas Presents

AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.'s Stock of Goods suitable for the above has never been more *Extensive, Varied, and Recherche* than at the present time.

THEIR IMPORTATIONS for THIS SEASON have been *unusually heavy*, and the closing of the VIENNA EXHIBITION has enabled their Continental Agents to secure for them expressly a variety of

VERY CHOICE NOVELTIES,

which are now exposed for inspection in their Show-rooms, and the prices of which will be found to be most moderate.

Their Superb Stock of
HIGH CLASS ENGLISH JEWELLERY
has been selected with a judgment acquired by long experience of Indian Buyers, while their fine show of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,

(Manufactured especially to withstand the mutability of the Indian climate,) has never been more varied or attractive. MAKING IT THEIR BUSINESS TO STUDY the wants of every class of purchaser in this country, H. & Co. have for this Season given particular attention to the *variety* of their stock, and the result is that

A XMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT,
A WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENT,

Or an Elegant Article combining, Usefulness with Ornament, and suitable for General Presentation, can be purchased in their Establishment, at prices from

Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000.

For Local Constituents our Stock is on view. Orders from Mofussil Purchasers will receive the prompt attention of a special department organized for up-country despatches.

Selections from Show-room Stock will be forwarded the same day upon which the Order reaches Town.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly: meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS
Free, on application at
The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS

AS SUPPLIED TO
The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.
Agents for Bombay .... WHEATLEY & Co.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.
LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette,* &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,
FOR
OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, and FAMILIES
TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and MRS. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.
AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli — Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.